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The Bombay Chronicle

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ONE ANNA

CALL OFF THE STRIKE

Coercion of Strikers Will Not Be Tolerated

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S COURAGEOUS LEAD

Warning To Commercial Bodies

DON'T PLAY INTO THE HANDS OF GOVERNMENT

Public Opinion to Secure Equitable Settlement

BOMBAY, June 16. The following bulletin has been issued by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—
As stated in the first bulletin of this Committee the Nehru Report constitutes Labour's charter under the Commonwealth of India; and it will be the earnest determination of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to put forth every endeavour for its early realisation. Briefly stated, the Charter gives to Labour the following "among other rights":—(1) The right to strike, (2) The right to carry on peaceful picketing for the maintenance of a strike, (3) A living wage, (4) Universal adult suffrage, (5) The right to organise without interference Labour Unions and otherwise to carry on all activities for improving the wages and conditions of work and redress of grievances.

STRIKE THE LAST MEASURE.
The Committee is, however, of opinion that in all industrial disputes the strike must be resorted to as the last measure when all possible negotiations have failed; and even after the strike is declared every endeavour ought to be made to end it. Further, a strike should not be declared nor continued merely as a matter of policy or obduracy. The Committee feels that the present strike should have been avoided, and that it should now be called off without any delay inasmuch as there are no points of difference which cannot be settled by arbitration. Workers should realise that the people who suffer most in a strike are themselves and their families. The present strike has now lasted for 52 days, and the amount lost in wages alone to the workers must be somewhere near 73 lakhs. But this is not all. The loss which the strike inflicts on the city as a whole ought not to be ignored. The improvement in the condition of the workers ultimately depends on, and is closely interwoven with, the normal condition of the city's industry. It is, therefore, as much to the interest of the worker as to that of the employer that any protracted strike should be avoided.

The Committee is prepared to enlist the full strength of public opinion in the city behind the workers in settling the outstanding points in an equitable manner, if the workers will assist the Committee by returning to work, and to this and the Committee will try and obtain the mediation of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru.

USELESSNESS OF COERCION.
This Sub-Committee, however, notes with regret that certain activities have been initiated by several prominent commercial bodies trying to invoke the aid of the Government for ending the strike through coercive measures. It is unnecessary to emphasise the fact that the Congress has always stood for the industrial advancement of the country and that it is as much opposed to strike for the sake of strike as any industrialist in the city. But the Congress cannot contemplate, much less

countenance, the initiation of any coercive measures against the workers for the purpose of ending the strike. A strike, however, unreasonable, is a legitimate right of the worker, and the only right method for bringing it to an end, is to mobilise the full force of public opinion in opposition to it. Any recourse to coercive measures would, instead of easing the situation, serve to complicate it and the employers would lose the sympathy that they possess to-day of an overwhelming section of public opinion in the city, if they approach the authorities for repressive measures. The dangers of such repression ought to be patent to those who may be desirous of invoking them. However alluring it may appear at present to seek the assistance of the authorities in the matter, all past experience shows that these extra powers, if obtained, will be unsparingly used for putting down political activities unpalatable to the Government.

APPEAL TO COMMERCIAL BODIES.
We, therefore, request the commercial bodies in the city not to play into the hands of the authorities by invoking their aid in the manner they are reported to be doing.—Free Press.

THE STANDARDISATION SCHEME

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—A correspondent under the nom-de-plume of "A. C." has begun to write in the papers so often now that it becomes absolutely necessary to contradict his big talk and empty knowledge at its back. In the first place he either tries to cancel facts or he is utterly ignorant of the subject he writes on. He complains of the obstinate habits of the Workers' Leagues. Even supposing this is correct, are not the mill-owners equally obstinate? I would go further and say that it was the obstinacy of the mill-owners which has brought this impasse and this insolence and obstinacy on the part of the workers and which was mainly responsible for the prolongation of the strike last year. I simplify it this way. If the mill-owners had frankly admitted that they wanted to reduce the wages there would have been an end of the trouble soon last year, but to deceive others they wanted to reduce the wages indirectly under the garb of standardisation scheme. Now what is this scheme? It is a scheme from which, in the words of one European gentleman, "its sponsors want to back out, because it is unworkable and so it went on through manipulations after manipulations with the result that the final scheme, as placed before the Fawcett Com-

mittee is so mutilated, that it has absolutely lost its original ideas. The final scheme which emerged from the fertile brains of some of these so-called experts who are perhaps as ignorant of the working condition in different mills as leaders of the workers are painted to be all along, was proclaimed to effect only a 7-1/2 per cent. cut in the weavers' wages, at the top of their voices, but is found from the figures submitted by the Mill-owners to the Fawcett Committee themselves that the cut is nearly 12.55 per cent., and that too after so many manipulations by which in some cases large increases are given on the rates in the original scheme. The public can well imagine the cut in the original scheme. If such a scheme is to be forced upon the poor helpless workers, how can any sane man expect them to submit meekly to it? Is it not a service done by the leaders that they fought for the workers and it was only due to their work that there were so many improvements made, and still it had 12-1/2 per cent. cut which the mill-owners were forced to still manipulate further so as to have only 7-1/2 per cent. cut. Now to the advantages of the scheme. It is said it will give equal wages, standardised masters, etc., etc. How is it possible? The conditions in different mills are quite different and when conditions of working, machinery, mixings, stores, etc. are not the same or vary vastly varying how can we expect poor workers to submit to one standard of wages and one standard of rates for piece work whereby for the same sort of work people will be paid differently? It is really inhuman to give different conditions of working and to pay them on one standard which is for ideal conditions. If to fight for these things is Communism, all great men, including our legislators, except men of the type of "A. C." who do not want to face facts will be called Communists. A proof of this will be found in the fact that some of the mills were actually going to ask for concessions in the standard rates of the wages, as the conditions in their mills were quite different from the ideal conditions as contemplated by the much spoken-of, mutilated so-called standard scheme. I can challenge and say that this standard scheme will be an unstandardised standard scheme in a very short time different mills having different standards by getting the concessions.

Last year's strike was mainly (Continued on page 7.)

MYSORE ASSEMBLY

Budget Session Concludes

GOVT. SCHEMES FOR RURAL UPLIFT

MYSORE, June 16. The Budget session of the Mysore Legislative Assembly concluded yesterday. Retrenchment in administrative expenditure and provision of increased grants for primary education in rural parts were some of the important suggestions advanced by the non-official members in the course of the Budget discussion.

DEWAN'S OBSERVATIONS.
Adjourning the session Mr. Mirza Ismail, Dewan and President of the Assembly, welcomed the observations of the representatives of the rural class and assured them of Government's interest in their welfare. The Dewan then referred to the prevalent cry of all-round retrenchment and said that retrenchment was the greatest enemy of economy. Experience had shown that even retrenchments undertaken owing to dire necessity had resulted in heavy losses in the long run. Regarding retrenchment in services the Dewan assured the House that everything

BRITAIN AND INDIA

A Changed Outlook

1917 PRECEDENT RECALLED

The London correspondent of "Hindu" wires under date June 13:—
The view prevails widely in Labour circles friendly to India that the outlook has changed considerably for the better by Mr. Wedgwood Benn's appointment. Influences are said to be at work in connection with the Simon Commission making for a material advance towards satisfying India's claims, but the report must be taken with reserve.

The Chairman and at least two colleagues are credited with a desire to set India definitely on the road to Dominion Status and are expected to recommend an official pronouncement to that effect simultaneously with the publication of their report. Mr. Wedgwood Benn is well aware of the Commission's fai-

MR. OSMAN SOBANI

Removed to J. J. Hospital in Unconscious State

Mr. Osman Sobani, brother of the late Mr. Omar Sobani, was removed to the J. J. Hospital on Sunday night in an unconscious state, having been suddenly taken ill. When our representative went to the hospital, a little after midnight, he saw several friends also some lady relatives of Mr. Osman Sobani at the hospital. Some of the ladies were inducing Mr. Osman to "take some coffee" which

a nurse put into his mouth in a feeding bottle which he did not feel inclined to take. He was feeling very restless and now and then was trying to get up from the bed and sit on it.

Close enquiries at the hospital could not elicit any definite news regarding the cause of his illness.

Mr. Osman Sobani is the manager of the Pralhad Mills.

possible was being done. He added: "We want the best men for the State's services. To get them we must pay adequate wage."

URGENCY OF RURAL UPLIFT.
Referring to the question of rural uplift the Dewan said that Government fully realised the urgency of the problem and pointed out to the launching of a scheme for formation of agricultural colonies in the State as an earnest step giving impetus to agricultural development generally. A large number of scholar ploughmen attracted by the scheme, he said, would prove a real asset to the country at large.

The Dewan finally expressed his gratification at the friendly reception generally accorded to the Budget which showed a steady and continuous development and expansion of the business of the State.—A. P.

TINPLATE WORKER'S STRIKE CONTINUES

ALLEGED PROVOCATION

GOLMURI, June 14. Today is the 69th day of the Tinplate Workers' strike. The men are firm and peaceful in spite of great provocation. The Pathans employed by the Company are very high-handed. If their lawlessness is not checked in time serious consequences might follow.

Several leaders spoke at a public meeting of the strikers, exhorting them to keep peaceful to the end.—Free Press.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar, of Satara, life-long friend of the late Lokamanya Tilak, suggests in an interview that 1917 furnishes an excellent precedent for a similar announcement of Dominion Status as the goal of British policy, leaving the time and the method of realisation to mutual negotiation.

Mr. Karandikar says that such an announcement at an early date would go a long way towards rehabilitating Indian confidence in British promises.

Calcutta, June 15.—Mr. Sajjanikantadas, Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Sanibarachet", a monthly magazine, has been fined Rs. 50 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment under section 292 I. P. C., for publication of obscene literature.—Free Press.

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TO PROFESS COMMUNISM NOT A CRIME

Drop The Meerut Trial CONGRESS DETERMINED TO CONTROL LABOUR MOVEMENT

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's Warning To Young Labour Leaders

To protest against the arrest of Comrade Lester Hutchinson, editor of "The New Spark" and Vice-President of Girm Kamgar Union, who was arrested at Nagpur on last Friday under a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Meerut a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Sunday evening at the People's Jinnah Hall. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League and was well attended. The proceedings of the meeting which otherwise would have been merely matter-of-fact were rendered exceedingly lively and piquant by the fiery oration of Mr. Ranadive of the Girm Kamgar Union who taking an undue advantage of President's silence indulged in a wanton and most reckless attack against the Congress and the Nehru Report.

In the heat of the moment, he styled the Nehru Report as a "bourgeois document" and the national leader of the country such as Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru as "a gang of capitalists." His so-called exposition of the Nehru Report gave credence to a remark dropped by some one from the audience that "he does not seem to have yet read that report."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, in his bright incisive speech, gave the lie to all the allegations made by Mr. Ranadive against the Congress leaders and the Nehru Report. He reiterated, in quite unambiguous and emphatic terms, the fact that the Indian National Congress stood for the country as a whole which by all means included all workers and peasants in the country. He sounded a timely warning to the young leaders of Labour that by decrying the Congress and its leaders they were laying the axe at the very root of the Labour movement. He gave a challenge to the leaders of the mill strike that the Congress was going to control the Labour movement by virtue of the fact that it was the largest representative institution in the country.

MR. HUTCHINSON'S ARREST.
In his opening speech Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the policy of repression which the Government of India were ruthlessly pursuing had found further manifestation in the arrest of Mr. L. Hutchinson. He had not the privilege to know Mr. Hutchinson personally for very long and very intimately. He did not know what particular school of thought was represented by Mr. Hutchinson. It was not his concern to know all those things. No matter what the personal views of a man were, he would assure them of one thing that the Congress had always maintained the complete liberty of persons and expression of their thoughts. That

principle had also been embodied in the Nehru Report. The policy behind the Meerut trials, continued the speaker, was one to which they had to offer a most "fogged" and determined opposition. "Yes of hear, hear). To profess Communism was no crime. In the recent parliamentary elections in England, not less than 52,000 British voters had openly voted for Communism and yet the British Government could not touch these Communist voters. What were Communists after all queried Mr. Mehta. He described them as "exasperated humanity". The last authority, he said, to judge whether Communists were criminals was the public opinion in this country and not the Indian Government. (Applause.)

REPRESSIVE POLICY CONDEMNED.
Mr. Meher Ali then moved the following resolution:—
"This meeting records its emphatic protest against the arrest of Comrade Hutchinson who is a member of the Youth League and condemns the policy of barbarous and ruthless repression launched by the bureaucracy to crush the daily growing Labour movement."

Mr. Meher Ali remarked that there was an organised conspiracy of the part of the bureaucracy to stifle all public agitation.

Mr. M. H. Vakil, seconding the resolution, affirmed that Comrade Hutchinson did not belong to the Communists' Party. The speaker knew it for a fact that Mr. Hutchinson was a member of the Independent Labour Party which was now a part of the British Government.

Mr. H. D. Rajah supported the resolution. He assured the audience that Comrade Hutchinson was not even a member of the Workers' and Peasants Party as he was alleged to be by the Anglo-Indian Press.

Mr. Parsharam Bhao, a mill worker now on strike, made a nice speech in his own dialect. He appealed to his educated brethren to rise to the occasion and awaken the workers and peasants if they had the real interests of the country at their heart.

The resolution was carried unanimously amidst deafening cheers.

DROP THE MEERUT TRIAL.
Mr. S. V. Deshpande then moved the following resolution:—
"This meeting calls upon the Labour Government in England to drop the Meerut trials if it is an honest Socialist Government."

Mr. Deshpande said he was not very much in favour of such a resolution since he had no faith in the present Labour Government. This Government was composed of the henchmen of those Imperialists who had to go out of office for the time being. He warned the Government that the Labour movement would go on ceaselessly despite the repression and arrests. (Applause.)

Mr. Bhuskute of Poona observed that the present Labour Government was not the Government of real labour. If it was, the first thing it would have done after the assumption of their thoughts. That

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Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 15.	
July	18.42-09
October	18.67-04
December	18.78-08
January	18.81-07
March	18.98-05
Middling Spot	18.80-05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 15.	
July	18.54-06
October	18.53-05
Middling Spot	18.79-07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 15.	
Day's Exports at all U.S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 15.	
Opening	9.97-08
Closing	9.97-08
June	9.97-08
July	9.97-08
August	9.97-08
September	9.96-08
October	9.92-08
November	9.91-08
December	9.91-08
January	9.92-07
February	9.90-08
March	9.96-08
April	9.97-08
May	9.98-08
June	9.97-08
Middling Spot	10.28-05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 15.	
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	750

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 15.	
Scinde Fully Good 6.35 unchd.	
Scinde Fine	6.60
Scinde Superfine	6.85
Bengal Good	6.10
Bengal Fully Good 6.35	
Bengal Fine	6.60
Omra Good	7.15
Omra Fully Good 7.45	
Omra Fine	7.75
Broach Fully Good 8.75	
Broach Fine	9.00
Broach Superfine 9.25	

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 15.	
July	16.12-10
October	16.26-20
November	16.31-10
January	16.60-11
March	16.72-11
May	16.82-11
Sakellaris, F.G.F.	
Spot	16.70-05

LONDON SILVER

London, June 15.	
ver: Market is quietly steady.	
Spot	24-3/8
Forward	24-3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, June 15.	
Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £14-11 1/2	

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 15.	
Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1/4 per cent.	
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 1/2 per cent.	
Bank Bills 3 months 5-5/16 p.c.	
Bank Bills 6 months 5-7/16 p.c.	
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-3/4 p.c.	
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-1/4 p.c.	

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Eye defects, including Cataract, by using S. S. Sherman's Lotion. Money. Nature's own remedy. Absolutely safe. Strengthens weak eyes and restores perfect vision. Price Rs. 2/- per dram. S. S. Sherman, 15/3, Lakshmi Bhatta Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

We have received the following report from Messrs. A. Norden and Co. dated New York 16th May:—

COTTON.
The action of the market continues to reflect the optimistic feeling which exists concerning the new crop outlook. Lately, this feeling has been accentuated by the exceptionally large sales of fertilizer tags which are reported to have been made during April—the figures being regarded by the generality of traders as confirming expectations of a record acreage—and by the occurrence of beneficial rains over the drought areas of West Texas and Southwest Oklahoma. The fact that rains in other parts of the belt were unfavourable, as they interrupted planting and cultivation, was given but slight consideration.

Selling pressure has been directed principally against the distant deliveries, old crop positions maintaining a relatively better undertone on buying by trade interests and short covering induced by southern advices of an advancing basis and of an improved spot demand from shippers and domestic spinners who are finding desirable grades increasingly difficult to obtain. The New York stock of certificated cotton now exceeds 164,000 bales. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that before the new crop begins to move in volume a demand for this cotton will develop, especially in the event of next season's production prospects becoming less favourable than at present.

The report of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York covering the month of April showed sales of standard cotton cloths to have amounted to only 71.3 per cent of production. We attribute this decrease principally to the caution displayed by buyers in view of the erratic fluctuations of the raw material and of the rather better than average crop outlook, and not to any falling off in the retail distribution of goods which is reported to be continuing at a very satisfactory rate. Of more importance, we think, than the April statistics are the figures covering the first four months of the year showing sales of standard cotton cloths to have been fully equal to production during that period despite the high rate of mill activity. Unfilled orders at the end of April amounted to 430,298,000 yards against 362,044,000 a year ago while stocks of finished goods on hand were reported as being only 352,091,000 yards compared with 415,427,000 on April 30th, 1919, showing that the present position of domestic mills is decidedly better than at this time last year when, incidentally, the price of actual cotton was two cents per pound higher.

So long as the new crop outlook continues favourable, mills will buy their supplies of raw material on a hand-to-mouth basis and the trend of prices is likely to be downward with only occasional technical reactions. We have no assurance, however, that the outlook will not soon become distinctly unfavorable, in which case a marked advance may be expected to occur as there can be no question concerning the necessity of a large production next season. Taking the relatively low level at which new crop deliveries are now selling into consideration along with the increasing strength of the statistical position and the dangers with which the new crop will be confronted before it comes to maturity we think that the policy which is most likely to result favourably is that of making conservative purchases on a scale down.

Yesterday's closing quotations were as follows:—

July	18.42-09
Oct.	18.67-04
New York	18.54-06
Liverpool	9.96-08

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 15.	
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta:	
July/Sept. per cwt. 11/4-1/2.	
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 11/4-1/2.	
C and F Bombay:	
July/Sept. per cwt. 11/5-3/4.	
C and F Karachi:	
July/Sept. per cwt. 11/6-1/4.	

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 15.	
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers 10-7/16 d.	

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 15.	
Cottonseed, Bombay ton:—	
June/July shipment sellers £8-7-6	
Castorseed Bombay, ton:—	
June/July shipment sellers £16-17-6	
Rapeseed Tona ton:—	
June/July shipment buyers £18-5-0	

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 15.	
Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: Closed.	

LONDON BULLION MARKET

We have received the following report from Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co. dated London 20th May:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £161,990,492 on the 22nd instant (as compared with £161,140,187 on the previous Wednesday), and represents an increase of £8,844,177 since the 29th April 1919—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

The bar gold available in the open market yesterday amounted to about £577,000. Although the weakness in the U. S. A. and German exchanges pointed to a possibility of enquiries from these quarters, no purchases were made on either account, and the main proportion, viz., £489,000 was secured by the Bank of England.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net influx of £437,112 during the week under review:—

	Received.	Withdrawn.
May 23rd	£ 26	£ 47,968
May 24th	£ 4,802	£ 5,090
May 25th	£ 1,707	£ 1,707
May 26th	£ 247,211	£ 247,211
May 27th	£ 6,841	£ 6,841

Of the amount received yesterday £489,211 was in bar gold from South Africa. Withdrawals consisted of £59,927 in bar gold and £5,000 in sovereigns.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 18th instant to mid-day on the 27th instant.

	Imports
Argentina	£200,000
British South Africa	774,781
Other countries	9,460
Total	£984,241

	Exports
Germany	£44,147
Belgium	12,300
France	13,132
Austria	10,250
Switzerland	18,800
Egypt	47,961
British India	24,895
Other countries	9,377
Total	£180,852

SILVER.

The week has seen sharp movements in prices and, with the dearth of buyers continuing, the tendency has still been downward. Selling has again been general, China, America, the Indian Bazaars and others having offered silver on an unwilling market. A fall of 1/4d. occurred on the 23rd instant, quotations being fixed at 24/13/16d. for both deliveries, and at this figure the market became momentarily hesitant. A reaction to 25d followed on the 25th instant due chiefly to a temporary reluctance on the part of sellers, but the recovery could not be maintained in the face of the substantial offerings evoked by the rise, and prices receded sharply, 24/5/8d. being fixed to-day for both cash and two months' delivery.

The quotation for cash delivery was fixed yesterday at 1/16d. discount as compared with that for two months' delivery, but level rates were re-established to-day.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 18th instant to mid-day on the 27th instant:—

	Imports
Mexico	£162,407
Other countries	13,881
Total	£176,288

	Exports
Egypt	£68,414
British India	51,892
Other countries	15,098
Total	£135,404

LINSEED.

London, June 15.	
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—	
June/July shipment sellers £17-12-6	
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—	
July/Aug. shipment sellers £17-12-6	
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—	
June/July shipment Hull sellers £15-13-9	
Linseed, Bombay ton:—	
June/July shipment sellers £18-10-0	

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 15.	
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt. July/Aug. delivery buyers 28/-	
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt. Sept./Dec. delivery buyers 28/3	

It is understood that the King's condition continues to be satisfactory. No doctors visited Windsor Castle since Monday.

British Medical Journal commenting on the progress says that the abscess has nearly healed, and there is good prospect of the condition clearing up without further intervention. (Foster.)

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

We have received the following weekly market report dated 23rd May from Symington and Sinclair of London:—

After being irregular on Thursday afternoon the Rubber Market steadied up on Friday. Saturday and Monday were holidays and following a firm close on Friday evening the Market opened strong on Tuesday morning on a considerable advance in the New York Market during the two days when London was not open. Business was done on Tuesday up to 11-15/16d. for Spot with October/December at 10-12/16d. New York failed to follow the advance however and offered Rubber here rather freely on Tuesday afternoon, resulting in a loss of about 1/2d. from the best prices of the day. Yesterday the decline went further prices going back to 11-1/8d. for Spot and 11-5/8d. for October/December. Some recovery took place yesterday evening and the opening this morning was firm, but on lower advices from the East an easier tone has since developed so that prices at time of writing show a fall of about 1/4d. per lb. all round on the week.

We have received by cable the figures of the quarterly 'Questionnaire' in the U.S.A. for the January/February quarter. These figures show only slight differences from the totals of the separate monthly 'Questionnaires'. We give the figures of the quarterly 'Questionnaire' with the totals of the separate three months in brackets for comparison:—Arrivals 172,480 tons (170,667 tons), Consumption 129,565 tons (129,326 tons), Stock in the U.S.A. 100,115 tons (100,537 tons), Afloat to U.S.A. 54,038 tons (56,476 tons), Total Stock and Afloat 154,153 tons (157,013 tons), Consumption Reclaimed 60,121 tons (59,346 tons).

Shipments to the U.S.A. as shown by consular invoices for the week ended 18th May show an increase of about 2,000 tons over the previous week. The figures for the last three weeks are as follows:—

	Malaya	Ceylon
4th May	6,573	888
11th May	6,798	852
18th May	8,026	1,011
D.E.I. U.K.	10,001	10,001
4th May	1,145	213
11th May	1,145	213
18th May	1,228	152

The increase in shipments from the East during the last week is no doubt the reflection of the heavier American buying which was going on in Eastern markets throughout the previous week. We refer to this buying in our Market Report dated 16th May.

The issue of 'Automotive Industries' dated 11th May received this week gives official figure of car and truck production in the U.S.A. and Canada for April as 633,424 units. The total for the January/March quarter was 1,544,210 units making a total for the first four months of the year of 2,187,634. This compares with 1,441,589 units for the first four months of 1919. The same authority states that exports from U.S.A. now constitute approximately 20 per cent. of the total production and that the Home Trade demand "as a whole continues strong and justifies the maintaining of capacity production." The journal adds "The opinion is not uncommon, however, that there will be a recession in output before the end of this month." We see this view reflected also in the Wall Street news this week. There must of necessity be some slowing down. A continuance at the rate of the last four months would mean a total output of about 6-1/2 million units for the year whereas a figure of five million vehicles was considered a full estimate at the beginning of the year and so far as we have heard this estimate still holds the field.

The New York closing price for Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the spot yesterday was 22-1/4 cents buyers (at parity 11d.) a rise of 1/4 cent on the week. The Rubber Exchange of New York closing prices yesterday were—May 22.20 (last week 22.00), July 22.70 (22.50), September 23.20 (22.90), December 23.60 (23.20) and March 24.00 (23.60).

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 15.	
T.T. Berlin on London 20.33-3/8	
T.T. Amsterdam on London closed	
T.T. Brussels on London 34.93	
T.T. Madrid on London closed	
T.T. Milan on London 92.65	
T.T. Berne on London 25.21	
T.T. Paris on London 124.03	
T.T. London on Prague 163.81	

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 15.	
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes: June/July shipment sellers 38/9.	
Barletta Russo per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes: May/June shipment sellers 36/6.	
Wheat South Australian Parcels June/July shipment sellers 42/-	
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels: Not quoted.	

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THE BALLOT IS SECRET

The ballot is secret. Let me repeat and emphasise it. The ballot at the polling-booths in parliamentary elections really is secret. Nobody can know, nobody can by any possibility find out, how the individual elector has voted, writes Mr. Gerald Gould in the "Daily Herald".

Strange, that there should still be doubts and fears about this! And yet not so strange, after all. For every election still finds unscrupulous persons ready to say the opposite—ready to hint to the electors that they had better not vote Labour, since, if they do, their employers will find it out, and victimise them.

Everybody familiar with the actual technical machinery of elections with the process of gathering and counting the votes, knows it to be a sheer physical impossibility for anybody to discover how anybody else has voted.

A LONG FIGHT.

The fight for that reform, like the fight for every other reform, was long and weary; but about the completeness of the victory there is no shadow of doubt whatever.

The doubts and fears of many working men and women are, I repeat, not so strange after all. It is only a little more than fifty years ago that the secret ballot was introduced. It is only a little more than a hundred years since the shameful Combination Laws were still in force, and the mildest forms of Trade Union activity were punished by savage sentences of imprisonment.

"At every stage, the master-class of this country has used the weapons of intimidation and victimisation with complete lack of either scruple or pity. Almost every step in political enfranchisement and Trade Union rights has been won in the teeth of dishonour and oppression."

VICTIMISATION.

The terrible story of victimisation, of suffering endured for the sake of liberty and political faith, is written deep in the memories, in the records, in the very heart and blood of the working class. No, it is not so strange that many workers are afraid lest the old cruel game should be played against them once more, lest their secrets should be violated, and themselves and their wives and children be made to suffer!

In this respect, however, they are in fact safe. The secret of how they vote CANNOT be discovered. But what are we to make of the mentality of those persons who, for political purposes, are meanly and falsely trying to put it about that the secret 'can' be discovered?

They are saying, in the first place, what they know to be false. Well, that is not so very surprising. The lie direct has always been one of the chief weapons employed against Labour. What 'is' surprising is the shamelessness which confesses, in effect, that there are Tory or Liberal employers willing to use the filthy weapon of victimisation against Labour men and women who merely exercise their right as citizens to vote according to their consciences.

LYING RUMOURS.

"What else can this rumour, so studiously put about in some consti-

tuencies, mean? What would the anti-Labour forces gain by getting people to believe that the ballot was not secret, unless there were behind the lie, the definite and shameful threat of victimisation to follow? That is the kind of thing that Labour is up against; and, unless Labour smashes it at the polls, it will sooner or later smash Labour."

Fortunately, in this matter, Labour is in a strong position. It has only to remember that 'the ballot is secret'—and go ahead.

We all are familiar with the fact of victimisation after labour disputes. It has been used, over and over again, even after the most sacred promises have been given against it.

Even where it is most obvious, it can rarely be proved; the employer, dismissing a workman who has been prominent on behalf of the workers' rights, can always 'say' that there is some other cause for the dismissal! But, in politics, the weapon cannot be used, because nobody can know whom to use it 'against'.

Trade Union activity is often public: the vote is always secret.

"I insist upon this point because it is of vital importance of the polls. Labour can win; Labour ought to win; but there are two things which may yet snatch victory from it. One of them is the unfounded fear lest the ballot should prove not to be secret. The other is 'over-confidence.' Labour has all the enthusiasm; but do not make the fatal mistake of thinking that enthusiastic meetings have won the election! Everybody is won at the poll. And the poll is secret."

LABOUR COLLEGE FOR BOMBAY

Dr. G. Y. Chitnis writes:—

A Labour College has already been organised in Bombay and its classes will commence from the 20th of June. The classes will be held in the evenings from 7-30 p.m. in the Rammohan Ashram, Girgaum. The course of studies in the College will cover a period of four years and the first year's course which begins from the 20th June will include English, Principles of Economics and Elements of Sociology. The lectures will be given in a very simple form, omitting as far as possible, all the technical terms so that students who have studied English upto the Matriculation standard may avail themselves of these classes. Special efforts will also be made to make the course interesting to those who are working in the mills and factories. If we get a sufficiently large number of students from the mills and factories it is possible to arrange lectures in the vernacular of the people.

There is no doubt that this College will supply a great need in the City of Bombay. The Bombay University has within the last few years organised the School of Economics and Sociology but as it is intended as a post-graduate course, it does not serve a popular need. The Labour College will address itself to that class of students who have had not the advantage of University education.

It is a happy augury of the times that such an institution is being started under the direction of a religious body like the Prarthana Samaj. The Samaj has taken an active interest in all the problems of social reform and labour ought to be one of the problems of social reform. Any way it is high

time that we apply the principles of liberal religion to the solution of our economic and industrial problems. From the days of Rajah Rammohan Roy down to the present time, the Brahma Samaj and the Prarthana Samaj have been engaged in all questions of religious, social and even political reform and it only a further application of the same principle that they should take up the question of economic and industrial reform.

The present labour movement is mostly in the hands of Communists and other labour leaders have been practically driven out of the field. The Communists do not seem to have any organic conception of society as a whole. The movement of social development according to them, is based upon class consciousness so that conflict between one class and another is a necessary condition of social evolution. According to this view, economic power will be concentrated in one or the other class according to circumstances. Now is it possible to evolve social conditions which will make it possible for this economic power to be evenly distributed among all classes. And this can be achieved not when people become class-conscious, but when they rise above all distinction. Class consciousness simply reverses the order of society so that the highest is brought to the ground and the lowest is raised to the position of the highest—a process which is highly incompatible with true democracy. To found an economic and industrial system on a truly democratic basis is a task which will perhaps take years to achieve and yet it is the hope of the organisers of this college that it will make that task easier.

In addition to the regular classes, the College will organise right types of trade unions and labour clubs and arrange public lectures by prominent men on the varied problems of labour. At this stage it will not be possible for this institution to address itself directly to the workers of Bombay but it could pick up the best and the most intelligent workers among them and train them for their future work of guiding and organising labour. Some of the higher paid and higher educated workers in the mills and factories would, no doubt, take advantage of this opportunity.

The curriculum will include Economics, Sociology, Trade Union Movement and the Co-operative Movement. We are hoping to secure the services of Mr. S. C. Joshi, Advocate, and Mr. Vaikuntha Mehta, Messrs. Pratapgiri and Krishnaswamy will lecture on Economics and Sociology respectively.

BURMA'S RICE AND PADDY TRADE

GOVERNOR APPOINTS INQUIRY COMMITTEE

RANGOON, June 15.

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the Burma Legislative Council in February the Governor-in-Council has appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. C. Couper I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, to enquire into the condition of rice and paddy trade generally and in particular freights and combinations to control prices and find ways and means to improve the industry which is the backbone of the economic life of the country and report to the local government for either legislative or other action. A. P.

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1929		All	
22 June	Mooltan	will	20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi	"	16,619
6 July	Rajputana	"	15,568
13 "	Manila	"	10,946
20 "	Malaya	"	20,837
27 "	Kaiser-Hind	"	11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura	"	16,601
10 "	Maedonia	"	11,120
17 "	Naldora	"	16,608
24 "	Rajputana	"	15,568
31 "	Manila	"	10,946
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi	"	16,619
14 "	Rajputana	"	15,572
21 "	Rajputana	"	15,518
28 "	Manila	"	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	"	19,948
12 "	Manila	"	10,946
19 "	Kaiser-Hind	"	11,518
26 "	Rajputana	"	10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura	"	16,601
9 "	Malaya	"	20,837
16 "	Banoli	"	16,650
23 "	Maedonia	"	11,120
30 "	Rajputana	"	15,572
7 Dec.	Naldora	"	16,608
14 "	Viceroy of India	"	19,948
21 "	Rawalpindi	"	16,619
28 "	Manila	"	10,946
5 Jan.	Naldora	"	16,608
12 "	Rajputana	"	15,572
19 "	Rajputana	"	15,518
26 "	Banoli	"	16,650

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1929		
28th July	Domana	8427
18th Aug.	Domana	8442

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	B £60	£105
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AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1929	Steamers	Tons.
21st June	Naldora	Colombo and Australia
29th "	Kidderpore	Straits China and Japan
6th July	Malwa	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th "	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th "	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
30th "	Manila	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Malaya	Colombo and Australia
27th "	Maedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldora	Australia
24th "	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits China and Japan

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Penang Maru	8214	18 June	30 "
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Sado Maru	8898	29 June	13 "
Kisano Maru	8000	16 July	@24 July
Tottori Maru	6973	16 July	28 "
Haruma Maru	10300	27 Aug.	12 "
Awa Maru	6023	29 July	12 "

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Kashima Maru	10000	11 July	29 July
Hakone Maru	10500	25 July	12 Aug.

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Date	Steamers	Tons.
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19th "	Karos	East & South Af- rica
21st "	Varela	Busch via Kara- chi

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WANTED—GRADUATES to join immediately, one strong in Persian and the other in History. Honours preferred. Must state salary. Apply to HEAD MASTER, Shree Saraswati High School, Nadiad.

WANTED

so Candidates more for Training of Wireless Operators' Course; Examination and Final certificate controlled by the Director-General of Wireless. Good prospect of Inland and Marine Service.

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THE BENGALI WIRELESS AND TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, 3, Barman Street, CALCUTTA.

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PATH TO HAPPINESS—peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four annas stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortnace-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta. Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suite available. Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

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TO LET—3rd Floor, facing Horn Road, and 2nd floor opp. Excel sior Theatre of Mahomed Building. HAJEE MAHOMED ABDA, Abb Building, Dhobi Talao. R1670

TO BE LET—Commodious, well-situated well ventilated and well equipped FLATS for offices on Ballard Estate. Rent extremely moderate. For particulars apply to B. D. SARDESAL, Secretary. The Tata Construction Co., Ltd., Phoenix Building, Estate, 13th June 1929.

EDUCATIONAL.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY 1—Classes to prepare candidates for the Govt. Diploma in Accountancy Examination will commence at the above College the only Govt. institution in the presidency preparing candidates for the said examination—from 17th June, 1929. The classes provide for proper individual attention, which is made possible owing to a comparatively small number of students, and a systematic course of study under highly qualified staff. A few seats are available in the College Hostel. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860. Apply for Prospectus to Principal Dr. R. R. GUPTA, for learning and securing DIPLOMAS IN DENTISTRY Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORT-HAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleswar Fire Brigade, Kumbharia Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. KELLE, F.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

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BEST DARJEELING PEKOE TEA, 5 lbs. Rs. 5-8-0, 10 lbs. Rs. 10-0-0. Delivery free. R. N. DAGA & BROS., Kalimpong. R1669.

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Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

HOLDERS OF WEEK-END TICKETS purchased from V. T. Bombay, Byculla, Dadar and Thana are not permitted to travel by any train starting from Victoria Terminus earlier than 6 a.m. on FRIDAYS:—

A. PEEL GOLDNEY, Ag., Chief Traffic Manager, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th June, 1929. 32372

NOTICE.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

THE NEW SESSION of the University will commence on the 23rd of September, 1929. Admissions to the B.A., B.Sc., B.Litt., M.A., M.Sc. and Law classes and to the Training College and Tibbiya College will be made from the 19th to the 25th of September.

All applications with migration or transfer certificates and Registration Fee must reach the REGISTRAR by the 20th of August.

For Prospectus and Admission Forms apply to the REGISTRAR.

MYSORE RAILWAYS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified candidates with previous Railway experience for the post of Relieving Assistant Station Masters on a salary of Rs. 35/- to start with, with chances of confirmation in the grade of Rs. 35-2-12-42-1/2 if found fit on trial.

Applications should be addressed to Traffic Manager, Mysore Railways, Mysore, to reach him on or before 30th June, 1929.

Men already in service should send their applications through their official superiors.

Traffic Manager's Office, Mysore, 4th June, 1929. 32324

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1803 of 1928. MESSRS. T. R. ACHAND & GHANSHAMPADE, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay as Merchants, Shroffs and Commission Agents at Chhatkhi Memon Street, outside the Fort, Plaintiffs

vs. R. V. KOTHARE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chembur in Thana District. Defendant.

WHEREAS the abovesaid Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against the abovesaid defendant whereof the following is the concise statement viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendant the sum of Rs. 3,843-1-0 with interest on the sum of Rs. 3,513-13-0 at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the 1st day of August, 1928, until judgment costs and further interest, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 17th day of July, 1929, at eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1928.

MALVI MODY RANCHODAS AND CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS the 70th of Moharrum (Ashura) happens to fall on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, 1929, our Offices will remain CLOSED on that day.

CURRIMBOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD., CURRIMBOY & CO. LTD. 32373

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. B. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

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Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000

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Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehrang, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Pethad, Patan, Sidhpur, Atrich, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.

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Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Gorindhbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.

Mr. Manilal B. Nannarati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Pen.), Bar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 8 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

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NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorized Rs. 6,00,00,000
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" Paid-up " 71,21,053
TOTAL FUNDS " 1,27,80,240

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Call at the Office, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road.

General Manager R. J. DUFF

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8 reels.

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FRANK MERRILL

ZIP!! BAUG!! ZOWIE!!

Also 2 Reels Comedy.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Society's Veneer Cracks under flaming Russian Passion in

THE AGE OF INNOCENCE

Featuring

BEVERLEY BAYNE

Has a Woman the right to steal happiness? One mis-mating through the wiles of an ambitious mother, and scores were made unhappy.

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Vibrant Voice Speak right out of the Screen in Scenes of Sheerest Emotion.

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Goes Stanley and Livingstone one better in

HOLD THAT LION

To win the Girl, Doug has to capture the most unsociable Lion in Africa.

YOUR LIFE READING

Please write the date of birth or the time of writing the letter. The future for one year will be intimated to you giving details for every month. Charge for one year Rs. 2, for five years Rs. 7-5. V.P. Charges As. 4.

"SWADESA MITRAN", Tamil Daily of Madras, writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM, TIRUTTANI (Chittoor Dt.), Madras Presidency.

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Want applications from business men and respectable men for the posts of District Supervisors in every District of India for the sale of best "Malabati Tea" (leaf) packed by the company on a monthly salary of Rs. 100-10-200 plus T. A. Rs. 30 and 2 p. a. Com. on the sale. Selected candidate will have to invest in the preference share of the company Rs. 125 and this amount is to be paid as soon as selected. Apply stating past experience with 1 anna stamp to:—Indian Planters Union, Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.



A SKIN THAT GIVES DELIGHT!

The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth underneath.

Soap and water and ordinary cosmetics alone are useless, something more is required. Mercolized Wax gently massaged into the skin imperceptibly dissolves away the old skin, and brings out all the beauty of the clear fresh complexion underneath.

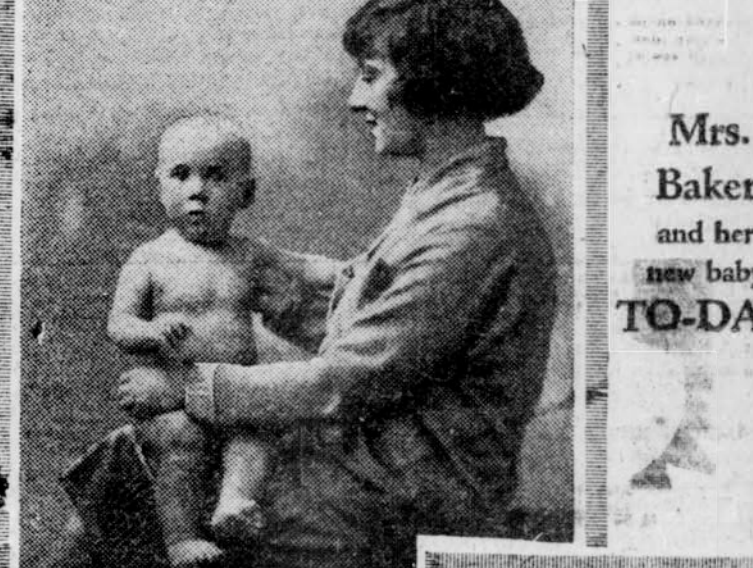
Thousands of our famous beauties use this simple treatment every night. They have proved that this logical assistance of Nature's method is the only sure way to the possession of a natural complexion that gives delight.

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair. Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

MERCOLIZED WAX

How Virol builds for LIFE



Mrs. Baker and her new baby TO-DAY

MRS. BAKER WHEN A CHILD

Two Generations of PROOF

TO-DAY Mrs. Baker is a splendid healthy woman, with a splendid healthy baby. Yet 15 years ago she was at death's door. Read how Virol saved her life when she was a child and laid the foundations of her own permanent good health and that of her child.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO Mrs. Baker's Mother wrote:—

"She was reduced to a mere skeleton (Photo 1). The doctor said the only thing that would pull her up was Virol. In five months she more than doubled her weight. Her illness left her so weak that she could not keep a particle of food down but the Virol—that seemed to feed her and strengthen her chest. She is now a picture of health" (Photo 2).

The top photo shows how Virol has enabled her to grow up into a healthy woman whose baby is also a picture of health—how, in fact, the beneficial effect of Virol continues even to the next generation.

Virol is the only food which can exhibit such a remarkable case of racial improvement. Give your child Virol in the dangerous winter months.

VIROL THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Mrs. Baker. This and every other case published by Virol Ltd. are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of imitators.

Your health requires THE BEST. Insist always on being supplied with genuine

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transient stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

The perfect and most valuable Remedy for Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.
Matunga Youth League's protest against Mr. Hutchinson's arrest, 8-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Improvements Board meeting, 4-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 18.

Khar Youth League's protest against Mr. Hutchinson's arrest, 10 a.m.
Ashura (Muharram), Mahomedan Holiday, Bank Closed.

WEDNESDAY, June 19.

Second LL.B. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.
Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Annual General Meeting, Petit Bldg., 359, Hornby Road, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 20.

Annual Convocation of Nathibai D. Thackersey's Indian Women's University, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, 5 p.m.

SHREEMATI NATHIBAI D. THACKERSEY'S INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

The annual convocation of the above University of Poona, for conferring degrees on successful candidates will be held on Sunday (23rd instant), at 5 p.m. in the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, near French Bridge, Bombay 7. Principal A. P. Dhruva, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University will deliver the Convocation Address. The function is open to the public.

MR. HUTCHINSON'S ARREST

KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE'S PROTEST.

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League, there will be a public meeting to-morrow (Tuesday), at 10 a.m. (S. T.), at the Laxmi Society's Pavilion, 10th road, to protest against Comrade Hutchinson's arrest.

didates will be held on Sunday (23rd instant), at 5 p.m. in the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, near French Bridge, Bombay 7. Principal A. P. Dhruva, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University will deliver the Convocation Address. The function is open to the public.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

There will be a musical entertainment at the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, on Tuesday (the 18th instant), at 8 p.m., as noted below:

Vidwan Nedanta Desikachariar of Madras, (Vocal).

Mahalinga Iyer of Madras, Mridangam Sreenivasa Rao of Mysore, (Violin). The public are invited.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The Honorary Secretary of the S. V. S. Mandali invites applications on the prescribed forms (copies of which could be had from him at the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Girgaon, Bombay) for the Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha Memorial Scholarship of the value of Rs. 175 per annum to be awarded (subject to the usual conditions of the Mandali) to a poor and deserving student of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Community studying the Mechanical Engineering course at the Engineering College, Poona, in the absence of whom, it will be awarded to a student of the Agricultural College, Poona, or Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. Students of these colleges should, therefore, also send in their applications.



Holbrook's Sauce

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE

A.D.

PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

SOCIAL REFORM IN K. A. GAUD BRAHMIN COMMUNITY

FIRST WIDOW REMARRIAGE

A widow re-marriage was celebrated on Sunday, 16th June, at Mr. P. B. Gothoskar's residence, the parties to the marriage being Mr. Shridhar Shiram Gosavi, Managing Clerk, Crawford Bailey and Co., Solicitors, and Shrimati Hirabai Walawalkar, both of the Kudaldeo-shatha Adya Gaud Brahman community. This being the first re-marriage in that community, special significance attaches to it and the parties have to be congratulated on setting an example. The marriage was performed according to the Vedic rites and Prof. P. J. Sabnis, Nasik College, officiated as priest. Several sympathisers of the widow re-marriage movement were present, including Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, Messrs. G. V. Panadikar, D. G. Dalvi, Bhagwandas Madhavdas, S. A. Sabnis, N. P. Samant and V. B. Samant, Solicitors, S. R. Tendulkar, Barrister-at-Law, Dr. D. H. Gavankar, Dr. V. S. Trilokkar, Prof. Gadgil, Messrs. R. V. Parulekar, Mr. K. P. Mehendale Shastri, Mr. K. V. Parulekar Shastri, Messrs. B. R. Madgokar, V. S. Raut, and Y. V. Bhandarkar.

SWEDISH MATCH COMPANY

BIGGER PROFITS WITH INTERNATIONAL EXPANSION.

Increased profits and continued international expansion are outstanding features of the annual directors' report for 1928 of the Swedish Match Company. The profit of the Company for the past year amounted to 48.96 million kronor (about £2,700,000) against 40.40 million kronor in 1927, and of the profit carried over from 1927 there remains a sum of 6.68 million after payment of taxes and of the usual advance dividend of 5 per

Speed Champion Killed

LONDON, June 15.

Altoona, Pennsylvania.—The motor-racer Ray Keech, ex-holder of world's mile speed record, has been killed as a result of his car crashing during 200 mile race.

The accident was due to the car hitting the railing and three others crashing the wreckage. Keech was removed to hospital with his legs crushed and died there. Another well known racer Cliff Weebury was also seriously injured.—Reuter.

cent. for the year 1928. Thus a total amount of 55.64 million kronor (43.14 million kronor for 1927) is placed at the disposal of the general meeting, and the directors propose to pay 10 per cent on the 2,700,000 shares entitled to a dividend, which, together with the 5 per cent advance dividend previously paid, corresponds to the usual 15 per cent, while the remaining 28.64 million kronor will be carried over to the 1929 profit and loss account, out of which the directors propose to pay a 5 per cent advance dividend for 1929 during the latter half of this year.

Amongst the communications made to the shareholders are reports on the previously known monopoly agreements with Estonia, Latvia, Yugoslavia and Hungary on the loans granted to these countries and on the securities and guarantees safeguarding these loans. It is also stated that the Kreuger and Toll Company which has now changed its character from a passive holding company into an active financing concern of national scope, has furnished most of the capital needed for the above-mentioned loans, the Swedish Match Company being thus relieved of the necessity for increasing its share capital or for taking up new loans.

The directors also announce a continued gradual increase of the output of matches and, consequently, of the output of the Swedish factories in spite of the fact that the export to India, previously the biggest market of the Company, has gradually dwindled owing to the prohibitive customs barriers. These high import tariffs have caused the Company to establish and to increase its own manufacture in India, whereby the decrease in exports to these markets has been compensated.

Calcutta.—Mr. U. Majumdar alias Dukhiram, aged 55, the well-known Bengali sportsman and organiser of Arayan Club, died on Saturday morning.—Free Press.

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

POST-GRADUATE TRAINING

As is well known, the Bhandarkar Institute of Poona has been, for the last two years, arranging for post-graduate lectures in Sanskrit and in Ancient Indian Culture for the benefit of M. A. Candidates. The lectures are held in the evenings at the Institute, a small fee of Rs. 20/- per head per term being charged for the same. The lecturers are professors at the local Colleges and other eminent scholars who are willing, in a purely honorary capacity, to place their time and learning at the service of promising students. During 1927-28, when the classes were first opened 4 lecturers gave a total of 40 lectures to 9 students during the 1st term, and 4 lecturers gave 74 lectures to 7 students during the second term. The University results of 1928 showed that out of 6 students attending the classes regularly who presented themselves for the Examination, 3 were declared successful, 4 of them being placed in the second class. Last year 8 lecturers gave 93 lectures to 14 students during the first term, and 6 lecturers gave 120 lectures to 13 students during the second term, while the last University results show that all the 9 students, attending the classes, that appeared for the M. A. Examination were declared successful, one of them being placed in high second class and one in the first class. The last candidate, it may be mentioned, was admitted free to the class as Ichalkaranji State scholar, and he stands first in Sanskrit at the University and wins the Bhagwandas prize.

The Institute proposes to continue the post-graduate lectures during 1929-30. Lectures for the first term will commence from the 8th of July, while the lectures include the names of Principal V. K. Rajwade, Prin. J. R. Gharpure, Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, Dr. S. K. Belavalkar, Prof. M. G. Shastri and others. The subjects of the lectures will depend upon the needs of the candidates who are likely to join. Rigveda, Nirukta, Comparative Philology, Vedanta and Dharma were some of the subjects taught during the course of the last year, while special efforts were made to afford training in the several papers prescribed for the new M. A. subject of Ancient Indian Culture. Intending students are accordingly advised to register their names at the office of the Institute by paying the term's fee of Rs. 20/- before the end of June, so as to permit the drawing up of a time-table. Upon the recommendation of the Ichalkaranji State one student is admitted free to the class. Reference books are available to the students for consultation at the Institute, where special assistance is given to them for study. It is hoped that the student-world will not fail to take advantage of these facilities which are in many ways unique in the whole Presidency. Students wishing to offer these in lieu of part of M.A. Examination by papers will also be entered for. For further details apply to the Secretary of the Institute.

NEW BOMBAY J.P.'S

The complete list of Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay was published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary, issued on Friday. The following are the new J. P.'s:—Abu Bakr Abdul Rahman Begumamamad, G. A. Aitken, Ali Muhammad Jalil, E. A. Baker, P. Barker, A. F. V. Vishwanath Ganpat Dalvi, L.L.B., Bar-at-Law, Joseph Alexander Dias, Captain H. A. B. Digby-Beste, E. Donovan, W. G. Dove, Sakharan Ganesha David, B. E., Mrs. Ananta Rothe Fernandes, Gunaji Dhoneji Ghule, F. Gidney, Goyindji Ruttonjee Moolji, R. A. Gray, T. C. Greenop, Haji Ahmad Mahomed, Haidarali Haji Baeha Ali, H. R. Hamley, J. C. Hanning, D. R. C. Hartley, J. Herbertson, Lieut.-Col. W. T. C. Huffam, A. J. A. Illingworth, A. R. I. B. A., A. R. Ingram, Isaac David, the Hon. Mr. Bhaskarrao Vithojirao Jadhav, Jafar Hajibhoy Laljee, Shrimati Maganbehn Maneekchand Hirachand Javeri, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., Lady Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Gajanan Krishna Joshi, L.C.S., Jagannath Vishwanath Joshi, Mrs. Ananabai J. M. Kajiji, H. F. Knight, L.C.S., E. M. Lane, W. G. Lely, J. W. Mackinson, C.I.E., Rev. G. C. Macpherson, O.B.E., B.D., R. J. Mathalone, R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E., L.C.S., Mohi Bakhsh Haji Kadir Bakhsh Chumilal B. Mehta, Lady Tarabai Chumilal Mehta, G. Z. Mehi, Khan Bahadur Rustamji Dosabhai Mistri, N. M. Morris, Fazil Ghulam Hussain Muraj, C.E.

"YELLOW BIRD'S" RECORD

Crosses Atlantic in 31 Hours

LANDS IN SPAIN DUE TO EXTRA WEIGHT OF STOWAWAY
A Forced Landing in Flight for Paris

LONDON, June 15.

Paris.—"Yellow Bird's" landing in Paris instead of in France which was her goal is largely attributed to the fact that the airmen found themselves unable to rise to the required height after the start owing to mysterious extra weight.

Consequently, they jettisoned part of the petrol supplies and later discovered that the extra weight was due to the presence of a twenty-two-year-old stowaway.

The airmen also encountered bad weather for at least two-thirds of the way and battled through severe gale for four hours. The 31 hours' crossing which is equivalent to 312 miles an hour, is nevertheless the fastest hitherto.

It is not expected that fresh petrol supplies and "starter" which also had to be jettisoned will be available to enable the airmen to start for Paris before to-morrow.—Reuter.

STOWAWAY'S CLAIM

LONDON, June 15.

New York.—Schreiber, stowaway on "Yellow Bird" now claims to be a newspaper reporter.—Reuter.

A HAPPY COINCIDENCE

LONDON, June 15.

It is noteworthy that "Yellow Bird's" flight coincides with the

tenth anniversary of the first non-stop Trans-Atlantic flight made by Sir A. Whitten Brown and the late Sir John Alcock.—Reuter.

Paris.—"Yellow Bird's" time is thirty-one hours.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS CONGRATULATION

RUGBY, June 15.

Newspapers warmly congratulate the three French airmen who after crossing the Atlantic from United States in the monoplane "Yellow Bird" landed at Santander in Spain last evening.—B.O.W.

"YELLOW BIRD" LEAVES FOR PARIS

A FORCED LANDING

LONDON, June 16.

Bordeaux.—The aeroplane "Yellow Bird" which left for Paris from Santander at 6-45 this morning landed at Minizan at 9-30 owing to lack of petrol.—Reuter.

Berlin.—The Reichstag has adopted the International Opium Agreement.—Reuter.

DAS ANNIVERSARY SENSATION

Calcutta Police Prohibit Procession

LEADER OF VOLUNTEERS SERVED WITH NOTICE

CALCUTTA, June 16. In view of to-day's procession in connection with Deshabandhu's anniversary, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, South Calcutta, has served the following notice on Mr. Sathya-bhushan Gupta, leader and organiser of the Bengal volunteers, prohibiting the procession through any public place in the suburbs of Calcutta. The notice runs—

"Whereas it has been brought to my notice that you Mr. Sathya-bhushan Gupta, son of Mr. Peary Gupta, of No. 1 C, Russa Road, Bhovanipore, Calcutta, a leader and organiser of the Bengal volunteers, have arranged to take out a number of volunteers to-morrow, 16th June, 1929, or thereafter, armed with lathis, daggers, swords, spears, guns, bludgeons, or any other offensive weapons, in contravention of the notification of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, dated 12th October, 1928, issued under Section 39-A of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act of 1860:

"You Mr. Sathya-bhushan Gupta, son of Mr. Peary Gupta, of No. 1 C, Russa Road, are hereby warned not to carry yourself or allow any of your volunteers to carry any lathi, dagger, sword, spear, gun, bludgeon, or any other offensive weapon, in any public place in the suburbs of Calcutta to-morrow, 16th June, or thereafter till October 31, 1929, failing which, action will be taken against you and your volunteers according to law."

A copy of the Notice by the Commissioner, dated October 12, 1928, prohibiting similar processions till 31st October, 1929, has been attached with the above.

SENATION IN CITY. The notices created some sensation in the city, and it is understood that the procession is fixed for 6 p.m., and will be held as timed without

H. S. Needham, Mrs. W. H. Neilson, D. F. Panthaki, Phirozshah D. Patel, Capt. Siyavaksh A. Paymaster, H. L. Phillips, the Hon. Maulvi Rafuddin Ahmad, Bar-at-Law, Ganpat Sakharan Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S., Vasantav S. Ravit, E. C. Reid, Rev. A. R. Reid, P. J. Roche, Mrs. Janabai Rokade, Saiyid Munavvar, Khan Sahab Sardar Samad Khan, Devji Dharsi Shah, G. D. Shuttleworth, F. Stones, Mrs. Malinibai Sukh-

ALLAHABAD SENSATION

Insured Covers Missing from Mail Bag

POSTAL CLERK'S HOUSE RAIDED

ALLAHABAD, June 15. The recent loss of six insured covers from the mail bag in one of the Allahabad post offices has caused certain amount of sensation in postal circles. The police raided to-day the house of a general Post Office clerk but discovered, it is stated, nothing incriminating. One of the missing letters was of the value of Rs. 1,000.—Free Press.

P.B. & C.I. RY. GANGMEN'S PAY

AGENT'S 'DISAPPOINTING REPLY'

BOMBAY, June 16.

The Secretary, P.B. & C.I. Employees Union, Bombay, has sent the following information:—

A meeting of the above Union was held on the 14th June, in the Damodar Thakore Hall, Parol, presided over by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A. Mr. Mehta, opening the proceedings, thanked the members, and assured them that he would do all in his power in and outside the Assembly to get the legitimate demands of the Railwaymen.

Mr. Nadkarni, Secretary, then addressed the meeting. He was one of the members of the deputation of the Railwaymen's Federation which waited on the Hon. Sir George Rainey, recently at Simla. He explained briefly the various demands of the Railwaymen placed before Sir George Rainey, and his reply thereto. He also referred to the disappointing reply of the Agent with regard to the Gangmen's pay. He said that correspondence was still going on between the Agent and the Union about the matter, and assured them that everything possible would be done through negotiations.

Mr. Givwala, Solicitor, then moved the protest resolution against the recent dismissals of three gangmen.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.—Free Press.

CAUSE OF HEAVY MORTALITY IN DELHI

HEALTH OFFICER'S DIAGNOSIS

DELHI, June 15.

Excessive atmospheric temperatures and severe dust storms witnessed recently in Delhi has prejudicial effects on the health of infants and toddlers and levied heavy death toll among young and old, said the Medical Officer of Health in a statement to a representative of the Free Press of India, who sought enlightenment on the high death rate recorded in the past few days. He continued the reasons accountable for the recent heavy mortality among infants and toddlers were mainly heat stroke and infantile diarrhoea, a natural sequence following spells of excessive heat and dust storms. Influenza and typhoid fever were noticed among older population.

"NO CAUSE FOR ALARM."

Any how he concluded Delhi city is not worse off in its health conditions when compared with those of several places of neighbouring provinces. Infantile mortality rate for Delhi city in May was 512 while in a first class city of a neighbouring province, infantile mortality rate for one week of that month was as high as 852. There is no cause for alarm as there is no epidemic of infectious disease in the city and the Health Department had been taking necessary action as far as it is practicable and possible to protect the public health. With proper on-set of rains the figure of mortality must improve.

The total number of deaths recorded up to five to-day is 66, of which 40 were children under five years of age.—Free Press.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

STUDY CLASSES IN 'INDIAN ECONOMICS'

The new term of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science has now begun and it was decided to commence a new study class from Saturday last (15th instant), and a series of discourses will be given on Indian Economic subjects. The class will be conducted by Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil, M.A., LL.B., F.S.S. at the Servants of India Society usually on Saturdays at 5-0 p.m. The subject and the time will be announced every week. The first discourse will be on "National Economics." In addition to this central study class, another class will be also conducted by Mr. Vakil at Matunga on Sunday mornings for the benefit of residents in that part of the City. This class com-

THE FLETCHER RECOMMENDATIONS

"Olympus for Medical Service"

DR. K. S. ROY'S VIEWS

CALCUTTA, June 15.

Dr. K. S. Roy, Honorary Secretary All-India Medical Association and Calcutta Medical Aid and Research Society, in a statement to the Press, expresses disappointment at the recommendation of the Fletcher Committee on the organisation of medical research in India. The worst suggested change, says Dr. Roy, is, perhaps, the removal of the Central Medical Research Institute to Dacca. Dun as an initial outlay of Rs. 60,000 for buildings only, while the claims of the principal cities like Bombay or Calcutta, in spite of their advantages from various zoological, botanical, geological and scientific institutes are totally ignored. Besides this, reservation of 25 out of 30 appointments for I.M.S. officers, great disparity in salaries between Directors and Assistant Directors and other officers and official constitution of the Selection Board can only be interpreted as an attempt not to genuinely foster medical research, but establish an Olympus for the medical service.

ABANDON DEHRA DUN SCHEME

In conclusion, Dr. Roy expressed the opinion that not only must the Dehra Dun scheme be abandoned, reservation of appointments cancelled, the constitution of selection committee be along more liberal lines and salaries be made more commensurate with the work expected (or which should be expected) from staffs of Central Medical Research and Rockefeller Health Institutes, but that research fellowships and scholarships should also be provided. In addition research at hospitals, both private and official, throughout the country should be officially helped by the Government and encouraged with grants by the Indian Medical Research Fund Association.—Free Press.

NEW YOUTH LEAGUE FORMED AT JAMNAGAR

MANILAL KOTHARI ON SERVICE OF MASSES

JAMNAGAR, June 15.

Addressing the youth of Jamnagar at a well attended meeting last night, Mr. Manilal Kothari said that under the present Social and political conditions of the country, awakened youths had before them a very vast field and opportunities for genuine service. They must learn to resist the wrong, whatever it is and wherever it exists, and serve the masses in the true spirit of humility, devotion and discipline; and if they did so, they will prove to be the most valuable assets of the nation.

He then asked those present to organise their League with the object of doing work on constructive lines. All those present having expressed their desire, a Youth League was formed with Mr. Gokuldas Hirji Thakkar as President and Messrs. Kanji Valji and Dalpatram Lalji as Secretaries.—Free Press.

STRICTURES ON MAGISTRACY

SIR GRIMWOOD MEARS URGES ENQUIRY

ALLAHABAD, June 15.

In rejecting a transfer application made before him Sir Grimwood Mears, the Chief Justice, regretted the delay confusion and lack of business methods which appeared to him prevail in certain Magistrate's Courts and suggested that an enquiry should be instituted by the local Government and that the cadre of stipendiary Magistrates should be increased. He said that the applicant's fear was that he was not likely to get justice at the hands of Mr. Rahmat Khan forming one of the bench magistrates at Baladashar as he was the applicant's political opponent having in 1926 been his rival in the Legislative Council elections. The Chief Justice remarked that it had been suggested that political antagonism is so personal and bitter in this country that there would be reasonable apprehension in the mind of any man that a magistrate who was a political opponent would take advantage of his magisterial position. "This has been most strongly urged upon me and if it be so, it is a most lamentable position. But the remedy in my opinion is not to transfer the cases but the removal of any magistrate who so prostitutes his position."—A. P.

menaced from Sunday (16th instant). Classes in vernaculars one in Gujarati and another in Marathi are under contemplation and will be commenced as soon as properly qualified lecturers are available. The Institute will be glad to receive offers from Marathi-knowing and Gujarati-knowing graduates with Honours in Politics and Economics who are prepared to lend their honorary services to conduct such classes.

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Bombay Chronicle
MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1929.

Congress and the Strike

The mill strike has gone on far too long to bode any good to the workmen or the millowners or the Indian public, however much it may help Lancashire and its supporters. Both the contending parties are or pretend to be in a defiant mood, have daily refused to accept any arbitration, and are daily hurling at each other provocative adjectives in place of sound arguments. But empty cries against Capitalism or Communism deceive none. Government continue to be dallying with the situation, the Governor being somewhere on the heights of the Western Ghats. It is time, therefore, the people of Bombay stepped in and took the matter in their hands. The situation is fast worsening, as is patent from the doleful interviews, anxious meetings and conferences in various circles. There is obviously no way out except arbitration, voluntarily sought by both parties or forced on them. At present each party talks of a fight to a finish because it secretly believes that public opinion is on its side. We confess it is not easy to suggest which procedure precisely the people should follow but we can confidently say what should not be done. The public should beware of inviting drastic official measures. It is fair to suggest that any proved act of intimidation, open or secret, on the part of anyone must be severely dealt with. But the suggestion that even peaceful picketing should be penalised may have unexpected far-reaching effects and will certainly not command the approval of public opinion. And it would be madness to suggest that the Girmikamgar Union should be declared an unlawful body, unless it is proved to be preying on or abetting violence. It would be an outrage on justice to penalise a body only because it advises a strike or because some of its members hold views attributed to Communists. We feel it necessary to give this warning as the suggestion

in question is said to have been seriously made by some responsible bodies and individuals. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, alone among the public bodies which have so far interested themselves in the question, has given a lead which is at once courageous and right. And this fact is not surprising. For the Congress is not a partisan body as institutions like the Share Bazar Association are. It stands for the nation and its duty is to protect the interests not of the people alone but of all sections. It espouses the cause of the workers but it is no less anxious to see that justice is done to the capitalists. The counsel that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has given to the strikers is as wise as the warning it has given to the millowners and their supporters is timely. As it points out while the Congress has always stood for the industrialist in the City, it "cannot contemplate, much less countenance, the initiation of any coercive measures against the workers for the purpose of ending the strike". Nor can the fact be too strongly emphasised that "however alluring it may appear at present to seek the assistance of the authorities in the matter, all past experience shows that those extra powers, if obtained, will be unsparingly used for putting down political activities unpalatable to the Government." We, therefore, wholeheartedly endorse the plea of the Congress Committee that the commercial bodies in the City will not play into the hands of the authorities by invoking their aid in the manner they are reported to be doing.

Much better results may be expected from the alternative proposal suggested, viz. to hold a citizen's meeting and to appoint there an impartial sub-committee to make a searching examination of the claims of both the contending sides. The citizens will accept the findings of the sub-committee and on the basis of these findings appeal to both the employers and the workers to revise their attitude. There is no doubt that the moral effect of such an appeal will be great as neither party to the strike can persist long in its attitude with public opinion definitely ranged against it. If either party ventures to refuse cooperation with the Citizens' Committee, judgment must necessarily go against it by default. But the best solution of the present deadlock will be for the strikers and their leaders to harken to the counsel of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which has, as a true friend, frankly asked them to acknowledge their mistake in calling the strike which, it points out, should have been avoided and to call it off without any delay inasmuch as there are no points of difference which cannot be settled by arbitration. But in asking them to call off the strike, it does not intend leaving them in the lurch. On the contrary, it is prepared to enlist the full strength of public opinion in the city behind the workers in settling the outstanding points in an equitable manner. We trust the strikers and their leaders will act upon this advice of a true friend. And will the mill-owners help them by announcing their readiness to settle, in consultation with the representative of the Congress Committee, all points of dispute, in a spirit not merely of justice but of generosity towards those the sweat of whose brow produces their wealth?

Closing of Bombay's Wells

Major Covel in his report to the Bombay Municipal Corporation stressed the urgency of wholesale closing of the city's wells as one of the most potent means of combating malaria and the Municipal Executive announced that it would act upon

this recommendation. The storm of protest on the part of those who have raised the cry of "Religion in danger" because of this projected wholesale closing of the wells still continues to brew and the assurance by the Municipal Commissioner that he has no intention of taking action against wells attached to places of public worship has hardly assuaged the fury of the storm. There is no doubt that enlightened public opinion in Bombay sees no harm in a general closing of the wells but it is to be remembered that more often than not it is the grossly insanitary conditions in which the surroundings of wells are allowed to be kept by the Municipal authorities and the failure of the Municipal Executive in keeping many, especially the poorer, parts of the City as clean as they should be that help in the spread of malaria. A better supervision of public and private wells will effectively minimise the spread of this disease. There is considerable need for the question to be tackled in a broad-minded manner, and the suggestion about the holding of a Round Table Conference by the Municipal Commissioner is one which we heartily recommend to that officer. Orthodox feeling has been considerably roused but there should be every effort made to dissipate the clouds of prejudice which envelop this question by calling upon orthodoxy to state its case, to suggest its own lines for combating the malaria evil and to convince it that if Bombay's health is not to be irretrievably shattered, drastic steps are necessary to rescue it from this fell disease.

Perverved Use

Elsewhere we publish an interesting and illuminating exchange of letters between Miss Katherine Mayo and Atiya Begum. The "drain inspectress" is profuse in her thanks to the noted Muslim social reformer for all her help and evidently banks on the Begum Sahiba's further assistance, hoping for a "frank criticism" of her second malevolent and mean attack on India in "Slaves of the Gods". Now that the Begum Sahiba has, we hope, realised what perverted use can be made by this notorious American writer of help rendered to her in her "investigations" may we suggest that the "frank criticism" asked for will be eloquently and unequivocally frank? In her reply to Miss Mayo the Begum Sahiba certainly oversteps the limit in painting an uncomplimentary picture of Indian nationalist leaders when she says that "they preach on the platform something which they are not prepared to practise in real life" and in speaking about her fellow-countrymen that "the opportunity of being straightforward and truthful is denied to them." She should be aware that grossly inaccurate generalisations of this type do harm to the cause which she serves and provide munition for the despicable cause which Miss Mayo serves.

Air Service To Bombay

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce rightly emphasizes in its letter to the Government of Bombay that Bombay as one of the commercially most important cities in the British Empire is placed at present at a great disadvantage in not yet being provided with direct aerial touch with London. It requests Government to establish an air service between Karachi and Bombay so that this city can have the benefit of receiving the air-mail from Europe only a few hours after the Imperial Airways machines have brought it to Karachi. The proposal deserves to be acted upon by Government and the suggested use of seaplanes for the Karachi-Bombay service will obviate the immediate necessity of building an aerodrome in Bombay of a really dependable kind. The sad experience of Mr. Vander Blak at Dum Dum shows that the construction of aerodromes in India suffers from radical defects and the Government of Bombay will have to undergo sometime or other a heavy financial outlay in equipping this city with a first-class landing ground for aircraft. But in all this advance in aviation in India, the people of India are entitled to demand that opportunities must be provided to Indian youth to equip themselves for working this new line of transit. A self-governing India would have lost no time in establishing schools of aviation in the principal cities of this country. Under the British administration of India so far there is no idea of establishing one.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES AFFAIRS

OFFER OF HUMILIATING PROSPECTS

(From A Correspondent.)

The students of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, have full confidence in the public and wish to draw the attention of intellectual India to the following few glaring facts:—The admission qualifications in this Central Government Institution is the Intermediate Science examination or its equivalent. As almost all the Provincial Governments, States, and the Central Government are awarding scholarships which range upto Rs. 100 per mensem, almost all educated India can very easily suppose Mining and Geology to be two very paying professions. Under these conditions it is not at all strange that we find first class degree-holders, B.A. (Honours), B.Sc.'s and the like joining the school. Out of about 120 students there are about 40 graduates and many who have joined after leaving their studies in the fourth years class (that is, Final B.A. and B.Sc.'s). There are only about 20 per cent. students who joined this school just after passing their Intermediate examination. There are two special students from the Northern India Salt Revenue Department who hold posts in the cadre of Assistant Superintendents in the Salt Department. Obviously, then, the students who individually spend about Rs. 75 per mensem excluding the non-recurring expenses of books, drawing instruments, etc., etc., could not expect to get less than Rs. 200 per mensem in any case.

HUMILIATING.

When a fresh A. R. E. M. from the London Institution—an institution which ranks with our institution according to His Excellency the Viceroy's speech—commands Rs. 1,000 per mensem from our Central Government, when a young graduate

in Geology from a Provincial University in Great Britain starts at Rs. 450 per mensem in the Geological Survey of India, what is the salary offered to a B.Sc. holding the certificate of the Indian School of Mines when he enters service? A paltry sum of Rs. 30 per mensem! For him the Principal under whom another European with no University degree is working on Rs. 1,000 per mensem feels that Rs. 30 per mensem is quite sufficient! What a gross injustice and biased treatment is this! Even that thirty rupees are to be paid to him after working underground for 30 days, 8 hours a day for a firm controlled by vested interests.

The sympathetic British colliery owners are yet feeling that we are not sufficiently trained to deserve even the miserable pittance stated above.

Take any technical institution in India where post-intermediate or even post-matriculation education is given for three or four years, and where the value of a qualified student is anything near the miserable sum mentioned above. The value of a qualified student from these institutions is never less than Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 per month.

"SYMPATHETIC RESPONSE"

It is even alleged that in 1926-27 the first batch of students were given very high hopes by the Principal. One student, it is understood, was recommended by the Principal to be given Rs. 100 as an honorarium while he was getting practical training in a coal mine during summer vacations in his very first year. How could we expect that a man, who has no technical knowledge of mining, is recommended Rs. 100 as an honorarium for eight weeks, will be offered Rs. 40 (Continued on Page 10.)

Notes of the Day

True Friend of Minorities.

"Are British guns the only protection for Indian minorities?" is a significant question put by Mr. H. Brailsford to Sir Michael O'Dwyer as a retort to the latter's soliloquy for Indian minorities. Mr. Brailsford suggests that the League of Nations is a much better authority to safeguard the interests of minorities in a disinterested manner. If Germans in Lodz, he asks, would look up to the League, why should not Indian Muslims? There is certainly force in the suggestion. If any minority in a country needs outside support at all, an International League is more likely to give disinterested support than any one nation exploiting the whole country including the minority. It may also be added that when foreign exploitation itself is eliminated, there would be fewer minorities seeking the aid of the League.

Family Arrangement.

A Reuter's message states that in official circles at Washington it is believed that there is "logical solution" to the vexed question of "freedom of the seas" which is at present causing considerable heartburn on both sides of the Atlantic, the British view of the question being not at all in harmony with the demands of the American Big Navy Group. The logical solution proposed is a family arrangement between Britain and America under which the oceans of the world will be partitioned into two spheres of influence, the Atlantic becoming the dividing line. The British sphere will be in European and African waters, the American sphere will be the huge Western world of the Pacific. It is on these lines that officialdom in Washington is understood to be hoping that the pourpar-

lets between General Dawes and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will take place. The great flaw in this convenient family arrangement which will institute a naval Monroe Doctrine operating all over the world is the vital one that no other Government in the world can possibly subscribe to it. Its acceptance will mean the virtual supremacy in all naval matters and particularly in the policing of the seas of Britain and America.

Prohibition Conference.

Like the addresses at most of our conferences, the presidential address of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas at the eighth Bombay Temperance Conference and that of Mr. Natarajan, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, were largely academic; whereas at this stage of the prohibition struggle in India they should have been more practical and should have suggested ways and means to make prohibition something more than a pious wish. That India is by tradition prohibitionist, that liquor is ruinous, that prohibition rather than temperance or moderate drinking is the goal of India, and that Government are wrong in their Excise policy are facts too well known to need elaborate reiteration. The Bombay Government's present reactionary policy need to be more thoroughly exposed than it was by the President. He did well, however, to stress two principles, that financial considerations should not be allowed to condone a policy which brings moral and physical degradation to the people and that pressing more liquor is no remedy against illicit liquor.

Henry Ford's Example.

Mr. Natarajan rightly pointed out that to the industrial workers in particular liquor was most ruinous,

INDIAN COAL TRADE AND COASTAL RESERVATION.

FALSE CRY OF FOREIGN VESTED INTEREST

(CONTRIBUTED)

It has been contended by Sir Charles Innes and other opponents of the Coastal Reservation Bill that reservation of the coast to Indian-owned shipping will affect adversely the Indian coal trade from Calcutta. The contention is based on the assumption that coal trade being a free and open trade where freights are kept down by the competition of tramp tonnage, coastal reservation which will involve enhancement of freight through elimination of tramp tonnage will react unfavourably on the exports of coal from Bengal to Coast ports and hence on the economic position of the Indian coal trade. Now we need not pause here to enquire how far the latter part of this assumption (viz., the possibility of a restriction of tonnage as a result of coastal reservation) is true, partly because we are concerned here mainly with the question of coal trade and partly because this aspect of the matter has been discussed threadbare in the opinions of the various Indian commercial bodies on the Coastal Reservation Bill. What concerns us at the moment is the effect that coastal reservation is likely to have on the steamer freights on coal from Bengal and on the tramp tonnage for coal. It is these two factors which would affect the exports of coal by sea and the general position of the Indian coal trade in coastal ports.

STEAMER FREIGHTS.

Any examination of this question should take into account the factors determining the steamer freights on coal from Calcutta to the ports on the coast of India and Burma. It has been stated that steamer freights on coal are governed by "world supply and demand" (vide written statement of the Indian Mining Association before the Indian Coal

(Continued on Page 10.)

financially morally and physically. It is this very reason that must have prompted Mr. Henry Ford in deciding to enforce prohibition in the European factories controlled by him. His example may well be followed by Indian employers of labour. It is bound to improve the efficiency of labour and in various ways to ameliorate the lot of workmen.

Scandalous.

At a special conference called at Baroda to devise means to eliminate wastage in primary education, the Dewan is understood to have revealed a striking fact that over 70 per cent. of the primary pupils in the State stagnated in the first or the second standard all through the period of compulsion, with the result that after this period they left school and soon lapsed into illiteracy. If the fact reported is quite true and a normal feature, it reveals a scandalous state of things in the Baroda primary schools. There is wastage in primary schools where compulsory education is not introduced. But that is of a different kind. Little children are sent to the infant or first standard and are withdrawn before they get into the third standard. Even such wastage is deplorable, and compulsion is resorted to to minimise it. But the wastage in Baroda is in spite of compulsory attendance. We call it scandalous because obviously the teachers concerned do not know their business. If compulsory education is to be something more than a make-believe, only trained teachers should be given charge of tender and defective children. It is of course assumed that the teachers' training itself is not a make-believe.

A Thought for the Day.

"There ought to be a general recognition of the fundamental fitness of self-government for all races. It is good for all men to be intelligent agents instead of recalcitrant machines. All countries should walk on their own feet. In short no argument ever advanced against autonomy or self-rule for any race has any scientific value."

J. M. ROBERTSON, II

What the People Say

MALARIA AND WELLS

A SUGGESTION TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

To The Editor of The "Chronicle".
Sir—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the great Chinese Nationalist and Reformer, said that knowledge is difficult, action is easy.

The best illustration of this "surtra" is found in the columns of daily vernacular press, in their correspondence columns and in reports of meetings of Mahajans of various Hindu castes and communities, and other public bodies who do not wish to be left behind.

Being an old bird I know in what quarters this agitation is generated and what the impassioned oratory and appeals to Satyagraha and non-payment of municipal taxes—and strange as it may seem it is a fact that in this agitation are found some of the sitting corporators—mean. I also know at what discount to take these and whilst I do not desire to-day to analyse how much of the agitation is due to the activities of diehards, who to use journalistic phrase find herein a welcome copy and an opportunity to give a blue eye to the Municipal Commissioner who dared to fill in their dear pestilential Bhuleswar Tank. I will request Mr. A. R. Dalal, at the same time, not to forget that there is a certain small section of Bombay public who genuinely believe that well-water is necessary for his spiritual welfare. This belief is the survival of particular phase of animism and inherited faith, and those who are interested to go further in the matter will find in illuminating brochure of Mr. P. P. Masani the ex-acting Municipal Commissioner valuable information establishing beyond doubt the prevalence of water worship amongst Hindus and Parsees of Bombay, the well known case in point being the offerings made to the Gumbow Well of Parsee Bazar Street. This phase not dead is nearly dying and may be expected to pass away at an early date. We may also expect that those who want well water either for worship or their social requirements will soon pass away and in the meantime if the Municipal Commissioner will make clear—he has already stated in the Press Note that he has no intention of taking action against wells attached to places of public worship—that he is open to consider the question of a few more wells to meet genuine cases of hardship and will call heads of orthodox sections to a Round Table Conference. I am sure he will puncture the agitators. I make this suggestion because I believe that the agitation is partly genuine but greatly exaggerated and inflated and due to wants knowledge and cry of "religion in danger."

To a conference like the one suggested he can politely but firmly make clear that his duty in view of Govell Report is clear and whilst he is willing to meet them to the extent of genuine requirement, the bug bears, superstitions and pruderies that main and deform the City life have and can have no sympathy and will not be allowed to stand in the way of City's progress towards sanitation.—Yours, etc.,
LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAHSHE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—The thanks of the public of Bombay are due to Major Correll for his report on Malaria in Bombay and to Mr. Dalal, the Municipal Commissioner, and his assistants for promptly trying to eradicate the disease from the city. It appears to be the ambition of Mr. Dalal to become known in the history of the Municipal Corporation as the "Malaria Commissioner". The fact, however, that the wells in the city form a reserve of water-supply for many if not all the sole water-supply for some (Marjavalas) seems to have escaped the notice of both. Similarly the fact that some wells are necessary for some religious ceremonies appears to be overlooked. Major Correll may be excused for these oversights as he was not concerned with the water-supply or the religious sentiments of the people, but that cannot be said for the Commissioner; similarly the alternative in "its (mosquito's) permanent breeding places (in the city) are artificial and (therefore) capable of being 'erased' completely abolished 'or rendered innocuous'" (brackets mine) seems to be completely lost sight of by the Municipality which, in its enthusiasm gives notice even to owners of wells which are not

breeding to provide a cover for the same as the wells are "likely to breed mosquitoes"; the action against wells found breeding for the first time (first offenders) or constantly (habitual offenders) may be expected and appears to be stricter. The owners are not allowed the trial of fishes, e.g., Majra or fiku, and such other measures, but must at once "fill up the said well with good earth." In cases where fishes, and other measure prove ineffective and the well has got to be covered up, the question of the costs of covering up does not appear to be properly considered by the Municipality. It is at present the policy of the Municipality to fill in all the wells who knows hereafter the policy may become to re-open the wells as is said to be the case at Ahmedabad, and there appears to be no satisfactory reason why owners of wells already existing be made to spend the money. In 1914 many breeding wells were covered by the Municipality 'at its own expense'; at present the Municipality grants to house-owners who convert their existing privies into water closets with flushing system, a sum of Rs. 150 per seat (part expenses of conversion) and it seems reasonable that the Municipality should 'at its expense' provide a concrete cover with thick glass windows and a hand-pump (as advocated by Mr. Dalal) in the case of those wells where fishes, petirine and other anti-mosquito measures have been tried and have failed. The conclusions are (1) The religious sentiments and the fact that the wells are the reserve of water-supply for all and the only water-supply for some should be carefully considered. (2) Wells found not breeding should not be covered up on the contention that they are likely to breed. (3) Wells found to be breeding Anopheles Stephensi for the first time should be treated with fishes and other anti-mosquito measures. (4) In case of habitual breeders in spite of these measures, the Municipality should at its own expense provide a concrete cover with thick glass windows and a hand-pump.—Yours, etc.,
P. N. VAIDYA,
Girgaon Back Road, June 14.

RECEPTION TO MR. KABALI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—It is a matter of great regret that the Corporation with its so many renowned members has finally decided not to give a civic address to Mr. Kabali, the first Indian aviator. Some members argued that it was not a great achievement. They must, in this case, consider that it was not for his achievement or his cleverness that a civic address was to be given to him. It was because, for the first time in India, he brings with him the world's foremost art or industry, whatever you like to call it, which India does not possess at present. A civic address to a man who brings a new art and a new means of commerce will not only encourage him in the furtherance of his own achievements, but will also act as an inspiration to those aspiring youths of India, who just now only dream of bringing every new industry to India. Now is the time that India should encourage such things.—Yours, etc.,
DHIRAJLAL R. MEHTA,
Bombay, June 14.

II.
To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—You have done well in condemning the attitude of the representatives of the premier city on the Municipal Corporation in throwing out the proposal to vote an address to the Indian pioneer aviator. The arguments advanced by the opponents who have developed a queer mentality by voting addresses all these years to Governors and Viceroy are quite worthy of their past traditions. The citizens of Bombay must give them to understand in clear and emphatic language that they are disgusted with their tactics. In the meantime will the B. P. C. C. organise a grand reception in honour of Mr. Kabali's adventure and put the Corporation to shame?—Yours, etc.,
S. V. J.

III.
To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—I crave your hospitality of the columns of your esteemed paper to draw the attention of those concerned that in Glasgow there is an organised body of the Indians called the Glasgow Indian Union.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN GLASGOW

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—I crave your hospitality of the columns of your esteemed paper to draw the attention of those concerned that in Glasgow there is an organised body of the Indians called the Glasgow Indian Union.

Realising the difficulties met by the new-comers in this country and also the lack of information to those who intend to come over, the Glasgow Indian Union has taken up the task to offer their help. In case any individual student wishes to consult we

will be glad to supply full information about the University of Glasgow.—Yours, etc.,
A. K. RAY,
Hon. Information Secretary
Glasgow Indian Union,
C/o. The University,
Bay 27.

CALL OFF THE STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1).
due to the foolish and self-killing policy of the mill-owners. Let them remember their August experiment last year where there was absolutely no intimidation and still not a single worker attended the mill when they tried to start the mills in groups last year. This year they are simply trying to evade the real issue and real facts, viz. that people really do not come for work of their own accord when they say people are terrorised and not allowed to come to work. Otherwise how was it possible that people immediately after taking April wages this year by putting six days work struck work.

One point more. Some time back S. B. Mehta said the workers are paid more than a living wage, but I am astonished to see it. Let Mr. Mehta say plainly what his standard of a living wage is. The wages are nothing but starvation wages and let Mr. Mehta once try to live on the sum a worker gets and then I can believe him.

In the end I may declare that I am not a Communist nor a leader of the worker nor an official or worker of the Red Flag or the Black Flag or any union but I am more connected with the mill-owners. But I am constrained to write this for the sake of bringing facts to light and to stop people with the mentality like that of "A. C." from writing and spoil poor workmen's as well as mill-owners' cause and simply worsen matters by instigating one against the other by writing such wrong things.—Yours, etc.,
Bombay, June 13.

MILL STRIKE & FACTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—In the issue of your paper dated the 11th June there appears a letter by "Fact" asking Mr. B. F. Bharucha to give facts of the links between Bombay mill strike and the Lancashire cotton industry.

The Lancashire industry does enjoy all the gains when Bombay textile industry is at a stand still, and that is only possible when there is a general strike in Bombay. In the last general strike the Bombay textile industry suffered to the extent of about 3 crores of rupees or over. To talk of facts "Fact" should not go to Mr. B. F. Bharucha to give facts, but the facts are there in the figures of the British Board of Trade.

Mr. Snowden declared in the lecture to the London Chamber of Commerce Association that the question of unemployment would be cured if the purchasing power of the Indians is enhanced even to the extent of half a penny in the weekly wages. By the increase of half penny the Lancashire trade would increase to the extent of 60,000,000 a year.

If there is a boycott of British goods the effect of the same is seen in the closure of mills in England. It was reported in one of the magazines that due to the boycott of the British goods some 34 mills of Burnley group had closed down. From the above we can conclude whenever there is a boycott of British goods there is depression in trade and whenever there is strike in Indian mills there is improvement in Lancashire trade.

Let us take the figures of April 1928 and 29. In 1928 315,000,000 square yards British export of piecegoods, while in April 1929 350,000,000 square yards. Are these sufficient facts for Mr. "Fact"? Let him take it or leave it.—Yours, etc.,
M. R. PALKAR.

TO PROFESS COMMUNISM NOT A CRIME

(Continued from page 1).
tion of power was to release the Meerut prisoners.
Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami supported the resolution in a vigorous speech. With the memory of the Bengal Ordinance, he said, still green in their minds, they could not effectively ask the Labour Government to drop the Meerut trials.
Mr. Abid Ali opposed the resolution as he was sure that it would be

consigned to the waste-paper basket.

CONGRESS LEADERS' ATTACK

Mr. Ranade said the resolution betrayed a lack of proper knowledge of international movement. He then indulged in a most reckless attack against the Congress leaders and the Nehru Report. He accused the leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of making common cause with what he styled a bourgeois class.

The resolution was carried. In his concluding speech, Mr. J. N. Mehta replied to the allegations of the previous speaker against the Congress leaders and the Nehru Report. He was bound to say, he continued, that those allegations were utterly unjust and wholly wrong. It was a gross perversion of facts to say that the Nehru Report was a capitalist document. Those who had read the chapters 6 and 8 of the Report, would admit that there was not the slightest conflict between Congress movement and a true and genuine Labour movement. (Hear, hear.) He emphatically denied the allegation that Congress was a bourgeois organisation. (Applause.) Mahatma Gandhi it was, he reminded his hearers, who inspired 50,000 soldiers of freedom to go in jail. (Cheers.) Labour leaders in Bombay had yet to perform that feat. In the city of Bombay, he said, the Congress was going to control Labour. Labour, he added, had at its back the whole Congress movement. Referring to the proposed Sherif's meeting at the Town Hall, he observed that any attempt to coerce the workers into submission would be strongly resisted by the citizens. (Cheers.) The meeting then terminated.

BOMBAY DECLARES WAR ON LIQUOR

(Continued from page 12.)

Government what they propose to put in place of that policy in a matter of this very great importance. I may tell you that in 1921 I arrived on this decision not in a fit of what may be called "temperance mania" not out of a sudden desire to put forward something which may catch the imagination of the Council or the public but it was done after deliberate examination and after consultation with the most prominent temperance workers in the Presidency. Nevertheless I was careful to point out to the Council that the proposal for rationing was only one of the ways by which we can attack this very great problem. I did not lay down any figured statements that this and this alone was the road along which we should carry on. Now we ask Government if they want to do away with the system which by the way has achieved what it attempted to achieve, as the Hon. Minister in his speech which he made in March last in the Council said that Government did not wish to give up the ground they had already gained. Was not the Council and the officers of Government informed at that time that this policy was not a mere eye-wash, that it was bound to lead to great reduction of revenue, and bound to bring out amongst the vested interests and those who profit by this nefarious trade all their devices and their tricks in order to maintain the position which they have now been led to enjoy after so many years? Was the Council not aware that in India or in any other country a revolutionary change of this character could not be brought about without causing these upsets? I am free to admit that loss to revenue has occurred. It was meant that this loss should occur. It was also suggested that crime may perhaps increase. There was and there is a way even now of dealing with this matter if Government or the Council will only be prepared to take the public into their confidence and say that they will carry out the wishes of the public while the people will assure them that they will realise the difficulties Government as well as the administration.

THE "TIMES" ARTICLES.

I am very pleased that one of the workers amongst the Bhils, Mr. Thakkar, has moved this resolution in the "Times of India" on the conditions in West Khandesh came to be written. I do not know whether justifiably or correctly. But I do wish that if one side of the shield has been put forward with the connivance of certain interested people, it is only fair that before rejecting a tried system the other side of the shield should be laid bare to the public eye. I am convinced that crime would increase under any system of temperance, but at the same time I feel that those figures are greatly exaggerated and that a thorough examination will reveal that things are not so bad as they are stated to be.

KING'S RECOVERY

(From A Correspondent.)
MANGROL (Kathiawar), June 12.

The Shaikh Saheb (Chief) of Mangrol has issued a Huzur order in connection with the starting of the Mangrol Thanks-giving Fund. The order which is dated the 31st ultimo states—

"The recovery of His Imperial Majesty King George V, Emperor of India, from protracted and dangerous illness has come as an occasion for public rejoicing and thanks-giving throughout the Empire. Even during the illness of His Imperial Majesty, 'saka' prayers and alms to the poor were offered in Mangrol at my orders and desire. His Ex-

cellency the Viceroy has lately issued an appeal to the public for a Thanks-giving Fund in British India, its object being to supplement the ways and means of fighting diseases and of providing medical relief.

THANKSGIVING FUND FOR MANGROL

In view of my loyalty and devotion to His Imperial Majesty and also in view of the blessings enjoyed by me and my subjects owing to connections with the British Crown, I have decided to start a similar fund in Mangrol, the object of which will be to render further medical assistance to Mangrol subjects. I, therefore, appeal to my beloved subjects for their generous co-operation and for their liberal participation in the Mangrol Thanks-giving Fund. The management and the raising of subscriptions towards the said Fund will be entrusted to a Committee, the names of which will be announced hereafter."

As an auspicious beginning, the Shaikh Saheb has subscribed for himself and his family an aggregate amount of about Rs. 1,000.

Another resolution requesting the President to forward these resolutions to the Government of Bombay as well as the Central Government was passed. The Conference terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BON VOYAGE TO MR. VITHALRAI MEHTA

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, June 11.

Mr. Vithalrai Mehta, M.A., LL.B., the Director of Public Instruction, Bhavnagar State, was given a hearty send-off this morning at the railway station as he left to proceed to Europe to attend the International Educational Conferences to be held at Geneva, Denmark and Cambridge. Mr. Mehta, who has been deputed by the State to these Conferences, intends to bring back for the children of the State many a reform in education that the conference and visits to the great seats of education in Europe can suggest. He expects to be back by October next. A huge congregation assembled on the railway platform to see him off, and wish him "bon voyage".

Prof. P. M. Modi, M.A., of Samaldas College, who is proceeding to Germany for a Ph.D. degree in Sanskrit, also left yesterday and

will be back by October next. A huge congregation assembled on the railway platform to see him off, and wish him "bon voyage".

RECORD RESULT.

The B.A. result of the Samaldas College, which was out to-day, shows a record of 100 per cent, all the 30 present students that were sent up this year having been declared successful, six of whom secure a second class. All the students attending the College were sent up for the examination.

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KATHERINE MAYO ON HERSELF

Letter to Atiya Begum

Atiya Begum Saheba has sent me for publication the following correspondence which has passed between her and Miss Katherine Mayo:—
(Copy.)
At Sea,
On board the Comand R. M. S. "Tuscania."

May 23, 1929.

My dear Atiya Begum,
I am most deeply chagrined to find evidence that my letter in response to your most kind one of March 15, 1929, can never have been put in the post. It is much to ask your forgiveness for an oversight, for I want you to forgive, and to accept my heartfelt thanks for your letter, if you can find charity to do so. The very last thing I would willingly do would be to lack in courtesy, as I could not lack in in real appreciation, toward a friend such as yours, from you.

You speak with great generosity of my first book about your country, and you see, as few in that country seem to do, my true purpose in writing it. I foresaw that few would recognise it, and that, therefore, they must accuse and resent the book. But, as I know you, who have had a similar experience, will agree, only a coward could be stopped by such a prospect! And cowards save little, even if they save their own skins.

I have recently published a second book, called "Slaves of the Gods" with the hope of pushing forward, in further circles, a realisation of the facts, and the significance of the facts, contained in its predecessor. I am directing my London publisher to send you a copy, for your kind acceptance, and shall be most happy to have, if I may, your frank criticism.

I wish that your voice might be heard in the West. Those of India who come to us are all political, professed or otherwise, unless they are mere money-makers. And the cause of the women and the "minorities" finds no champion among them. One who would speak truth for truth and the people's sake would do a great for humanity.

I am now about making a brief visit to Europe, but shall be at home again soon after mid-summer, or August. The address: Bedford Hills, New York, U. S. A., should always reach me, and will do so, unless the mails are diverted.

Again I beg your forgiveness for an unreal but seeming lack of appreciation, and am, with renewed

efficiency the Viceroy has lately issued an appeal to the public for a Thanks-giving Fund in British India, its object being to supplement the ways and means of fighting diseases and of providing medical relief.

In view of my loyalty and devotion to His Imperial Majesty and also in view of the blessings enjoyed by me and my subjects owing to connections with the British Crown, I have decided to start a similar fund in Mangrol, the object of which will be to render further medical assistance to Mangrol subjects. I, therefore, appeal to my beloved subjects for their generous co-operation and for their liberal participation in the Mangrol Thanks-giving Fund. The management and the raising of subscriptions towards the said Fund will be entrusted to a Committee, the names of which will be announced hereafter."

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BHAVNAGAR NOTES

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(From Our Correspondent.)
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Prof. P. M. Modi, M.A., of Samaldas College, who is proceeding to Germany for a Ph.D. degree in Sanskrit, also left yesterday and

thanks and with all good wishes for your generous work.
Sincerely Yours,
(Sd.) Katherine Mayo.

ANIYA BEGUM'S REPLY

Airon Rafat,
Bombay (6), 15-6-29.

My dear Miss Mayo,
I am indeed relieved to get your kind letter. It's very sweet of you to send me your book. I am afraid you can get nothing from me but "frank criticism", and I shall think it my privilege to offer my humble opinion later. In India I am afraid the visions and mentality of the people are blurred and it is with this adulterated haziness they see and think. Therefore the opportunity of being straightforward, and truthful is denied them. They start with "thinking too much of themselves" for no reasons unfortunately; with the result that their breath and resources are exhausted in the "air". The demi gods, goddesses, Maulanas and Mahatmas of their own making talk their and others' heads out, whereas the actual impoverished state of affairs in all departments remain stagnant. All this noise of "Nationalism, Politicalism, Religiousism, and Socialism", is just an outward flimsy garb to hide their own frailties and as soon as even a sound advice or friendly criticism is offered, it is torn to pieces! They preach something on the platform which they are not prepared to practise in real life! I think we have arrived at a stage when no sensible persons take them seriously.

The whole trouble in India lies with "faulty education". If the females were brought up to be brave, truthful and cultured they would be in a position to educate their children to be so, whatever might have been the high status in which women were held in bygone days. She certainly occupies an extremely inferior position just now. My "Woes of Indian Princesses" will be a sequel to your "Mother India". The Press Act and Princes' Act and other Acts will not allow me to "act" in the manner I should like and I am only waiting to create an opportunity to get away to America. At least there is one satisfaction that the children in my institution will each turn out a healthy specimen of heart and mind. They are being carefully brought up to be responsible creatures, upon whom will depend the future of the community and country. For the moment Au Revoir.

More very soon I must catch this mail now.
V. Cordially Yours,
Atiya Begum.

My love to Lady Grace Drummond Hay. Her letter is lying unanswered. Shall write her soon.

MYSORE LEGISLATURE

Adjournment Motion Disallowed

MR. MALLAPPA'S SPIRITED PROTEST

BANGALORE, June 15.
Great tension prevailed in the Assembly, when Mr. D. S. Mallappa read a statement protesting against the abrupt termination of the adjournment motion regarding prohibition of all meetings and assemblies in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore under the police regulation. Mr. Mallappa stated that President's vacating the chair abruptly amounted to serious infringement of the dignity of the house.

The Dewan-President replied that he could not encourage this kind of strong language which he said was impertinent. He left the house honestly believing that the members were satisfied with the attitude of the Government.

Adjournment motions to discuss the application of section 143 on Messrs. Earnest Kirk, Varadarajulu Naidu, Bashyamangar and the local labour leaders and the recent repressive policy of the Government as evidenced by the orders under police regulation and the criminal code and several political prosecutions sent by Messrs. Hosokoppa Krishna Rao, Satyanarain Chetty Ramegowda Venkatappa and others have been disallowed.—Free Press.

RECORD RESULT.

The B.A. result of the Samaldas College, which was out to-day, shows a record of 100 per cent, all the 30 present students that were sent up this year having been declared successful, six of whom secure a second class. All the students attending the College were sent up for the examination.

"THREE DEMANDS" OF WORKERS

Mr. Mody Clarifies Millowners' Position

On the invitation of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the European Association attended a meeting at the Mill-owners' Association's rooms on Wednesday afternoon, 12th June 1929, to hear the Mill-owners' views as to the real issues involved in the present dispute, and as to the steps to be taken to bring it to an early termination.

Among those present were the following:—

(a) Representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber:—Messrs. I. R. Tairsee, Husseinbhai A. Lalji, Sir Shapurji Pirmora, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Messrs. Ishwardas, Lakshmidas S. N. Haji, E. G. Currimbhoy, K. C. Dingshaw C. B. Mehta, M. V. Merchant, Vithaldas Lamodar Govindjee, Dwaraka Chhotlal Cursondas Mooljee, Vali, Vithal Kanji, D. C. Mody, P. ram M. Karanjia, Jivaji Currimji, M. L. Dahanukar and J. K. Mehta (Secretary).

(b) Representatives of the European Association:—Mr. Reginald Spence, Messrs. A. M. Reith, J. Addyman, H. H. Sawyer, E. Miller, C. M. Eastley, D. J. C. Wylde, C. P. Bramble, D. J. Whitby and C. M. Whitley (Secretary).

(c) Representatives of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—Mr. G. L. Winterbottom, Sir Leslie Hudson, Messrs. P. Barker, C. Culliland, L. A. Halsall, E. L. Berber and R. Sullivan (Secretary).

MR. MODY'S SPEECH

Mr. H. P. Mody in welcoming those present in the course of his speech said:—

Now gentlemen, I will not waste much of your time, and in dealing with the situation, shall only deal with the main factors. I shall tell you very briefly what the real points at issue are, viz., the demands which have been put forward by the Girm Kamgar Union or the Red Flag Union as it styles itself. Before doing so, I should like to draw your attention to a matter of very considerable importance, and it is this: "that, though the strike was formally declared on the 26th April 1929, it had been prepared months in advance. I do not know how many of you gentlemen are familiar with the literature poured out by the Girm Kamgar Union day by day in the shape of leaflets and pamphlets; in which the threat of a general strike continually recurs, but all of you can verify the fact that as early as October 1928 such a threat was publicly uttered by responsible leaders of the Red Flag Union in the 'Times of India'. Apart from this, I would also like to draw your attention to what Mr. Bakhale of the Textile Labour Union stated after the strike was declared and when he was attacked in certain quarters for not having joined hands with the Red Flag Union. Mr. Bakhale is one of the responsible leaders of the Trade Union Movement; he conducted the case of the other side before the Fawcett Inquiry Committee, and he has been the most prominent leader after Mr. Joshi, in the Labour movement. After the declaration of the strike, in answer to attack on him, Mr. Bakhale said that "on April 17th, i.e., one day before the Union drafted their demands of complaints, two days before the Association got it, and three days before the mills commenced got it, the 'Krantik', a paper edited by Mr. Deshpande of the Girm Kamgar Union, had blown the trumpet of a General Strike." Then he goes on to say that his Union's decision to keep away from the strike was due to the fact that the Red Flag Union's decision to bring about a General Strike had been taken even before the grievances were formulated and placed before the proper quarters and without consulting the other Unions." These statements appear in a letter he wrote to the 'Bombay Chronicle'. Now gentlemen, I think this extract which I have placed before you is pretty conclusive as to the way in which this strike

about and fostered by Communist methods. In order to establish my point I would like to take you through the three principal demands which have been put forward, viz.:—

Reinstatement of the 6,900 hands of the Wadia Group of Mills.

WORKERS' THREE MAIN DEMANDS.

Mr. Mody then explained in detail the state of affairs in the Wadia group of mills, and said: "I ask you as businessmen, as men of ordinary common sense, whether you would ever tolerate the action of a Union which first breaks its plighted word, secondly brings about lightning strikes in defiance of solemn undertakings given, and thirdly when the men were given an opportunity to resume work, does everything possible to prevent the mills from working? If this Union comes forward later on with a demand that the 6,900 hands should be dismissed and their places should be given to the very men who had continually defied their authority, I ask you seriously whether any of you here or outside would ever entertain it? If such a demand were conceded, I think the Mill-owners might as well give up the pretence of trying to manage their mills and abdicate in favour of the Union; apart from that it is obvious that it would be the grossest act of injustice to dismiss the 6,900 hands who came to you on the assurance that if they were found satisfactory, they would be kept as permanent hands."

INTIMIDATION AND VIOLENCE.

Now what are the methods, gentlemen, by which the strike has been kept alive—intimidation, violence, terrorisation on a scale never before known in the history of Bombay. I have got before me a formidable list of the instances of intimidation and violence which have taken place day by day, and I have forwarded copies of all these to the Police Commissioner for verification. The only reason why it has not been possible to deal with these cases is that operatives are afraid of the fate which has been threatened to them in the leaflets from day to day, and you cannot for love or money get any man assaulted or intimidated to come forward to lead evidence to that effect. Of course particularly gross instances have been brought before the Courts, but in regard to most instances of threats to person and property, and the wives and children of loyal workers, no possible remedy exists at present. In spite of the assurance that the authorities would give him all protection up to now no one has had the courage to come forward and place his case before a Court of Law, and what man would, I ask you? When so many educated men are afraid to come forward and express themselves freely about the present struggle, how can you expect an illiterate worker to come forward when he is threatened with dire consequences? The latest instance of assault is that on Mr. Mayekar, a Labour leader who did not join the strike.

COLLECTION OF FUNDS IN MILLS.

Now with regard to the Union's second demand that they should be allowed to collect Trade Union Funds inside the mill premises we have not the slightest objection if on pay day, they stand outside the mill gates and collect subscriptions for their Union. But I may tell you that we have a very rooted dislike to allow our men to be intimidated to become members of particular Trade Unions. In Bombay there are at least half a dozen Trade Unions, and if all the Unions are allowed to collect subscriptions in rivalry with each other, you can readily imagine what the position would be. It is notorious that many workmen are very unwilling even to part with a four anna bit in order to become Union members, and if you allow the officials of the Union to come and collar the men it would be tantamount to compelling a large number of them to become members of a Union against their will, and I may tell you that even in Lancashire except in a few isolated instances, this practice is never recognised, and no Trade Union funds are allowed to be collected inside the mill premises.

Their third demand—and this is the most sinister one—is that Mill Committees should be allowed to function in the mills. The Workers' Committees do not mean what you might imagine—a Committee of men who would report matters to their Union for the Union to take action upon. We do not object to workers' committees of that character, but we do not recognise any man as a Union official in our Mills, and so far as the mills are concerned he is only a worker. If there were any grievances by all means let them be reported to the Union, and if the Union approached us we would be prepared to look into them. But the Workers' Committees which the Red Flag Union want to set up have never been known anywhere except in Soviet Russia, and even there recently discontinued because of their dangerous character. The idea is that an ordinary workman, a man who minds a loom or a spindle, for instance can go from place to place in his department or even other departments, look into the grievances of the men, investigate them, and approach the management to set them right, and the management should, for these purposes, recognise him. You can imagine to what extent this would go and I wish I could tell you what happened in the few isolated instances in which the practice had been found to be tolerated. Our position is that we will not recognise any man as a Trade Union Official if there is any grievance, let whoever wants to report to the Union and it will be heard. We said as much to the representatives of the Girm Kamgar Union; we said by all means appoint any man you like as a Union official, and let him report matters to you, but so far as we are concerned, we will only recognise

him as an ordinary operative. Let me tell you that in no part of the world such a preposterous claim has ever been put forward that a worker could arrogate to himself functions of the management, for that is what it would amount to. It is very curious that in all the long discussions before the Fawcett Inquiry Committee such a demand was never put forward. It shows the stages by which the Red Flag Union want to proceed in order to acquire control over the industry.

DEMAND RANK COMMUNIST IN CHARACTER.

Now gentlemen this is the nature of the 3 demands put forward. As regards the first I have already showed you that it is absolutely unjustified; I would not say it is Communist in character, but as regards the demand for the functioning of Mill Committees it is rank Communist in character and can never be tolerated in any industry.

Mr. Mody then read out extracts from speeches made by some of the leaders of the Movement, and from the leaflets of the Union during the last few months to illustrate the manner in which the passions of the mill workers have been aroused and inflamed by Communist preaching.

Now gentlemen, I wish to make an appeal to you. If you are satisfied that the situation is as I told you that this is a Communist menace, and that the hand of these people may be against our throats to-day, but will be against your throats, and against the throat of every citizen of Bombay to-morrow, if you begin to realise the true implications of the present struggle, I ask you to assist us in this struggle, and to urge Government to deal with the situation with a firm hand. Whether or not the law of the land permits of action being taken is a point with which we ought not to be concerned at the present stage. What is clear is that loyal citizens are allowed to be terrorised and hammered from day to day, and Government must either abdicate their functions or deal with the menace with firm hand. While the Government have shown no hesitation in the past when it was a question of the maintenance of law and order to introduce legislation without reference to the opinion of the public, now the Government seem to be obsessed with the idea that any legislation that they might introduce at the present should have some sort of backing from the public of Bombay. Now I am not asking you, gentlemen, to give a Carte Blanche to Government, but if you are satisfied with the real character of the menace and if you are also satisfied that the existing machinery of the law is absolutely powerless to cope with the situation, then my appeal to you gentlemen, is to use all the influence you have to bring the pressure of public opinion to bear on Government, to deal firmly with the Communist menace in Bombay. A grave situation exists, and it is the bounden duty of every citizen to see that the law and order are maintained, and that no man be denied his right and liberty to pursue his lawful avocation.

A PLEA FOR ARBITRATION.

Mr. Winterbottom: Mr. Chairman, I have listened with interest to your speech, and may say that we are all fully convinced of the position as stated by you. But I should like to ask one question and that is, if the Mill-owners are satisfied with the strength of their case, what objection will you have to approach Government to refer this matter to arbitration under the Trade Dispute Act? My own personal opinion is that it would considerably educate public opinion, and you should be strengthening your own case immeasurably.

Mr. Mody: My answer to that is that in view of the very categorical statement of the Girm Kamgar Union repeatedly expressed, and expressed even yesterday at the Conference with Government, that they would not countenance any outside interference in the dispute, are we called upon to say whether we shall or shall not go to arbitration? The point of view of the Union seems to be that nobody except themselves are concerned with the present dispute, they are their own judges and their own masters. Secondly as I told you, and which I emphasise once again, we are not dealing with a regular Trade Union Organisation, but with a body of men whose word cannot be trusted, whose methods we abhor, and from whom we expect no peace, and when that

is so, I do not see the utility of going to arbitration. In view of our disastrous experience of the reference to the Fawcett Committee, I leave it to you to consider what good would come out of a fresh reference.

WHY LEADERS WIELD INFLUENCE.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla:—Mr. Chairman, one point strikes me as rather peculiar. Can you explain why the leaders of the Girm Kamgar Union have such an enormous influence with labour, and all the workmen walk out under their orders, while the employers whose servants they are have no voice over their employees. This appears to be rather extraordinary, and it seems that the owners have not kept that touch with their labour as they ought to have. The Union asks them to strike, and they like a flock of sheep, all walk out, knowing full well that it means starvation for them and their families. What is the secret of the tremendous influence these agitators have over the men? We must get at the root of the problem and if it is satisfactorily dealt with then I think the real solution for these recurring strikes would be found.

Sir Chunilal Mehta: I don't think I have any views to express now, but I just wanted to know what your answer was to Mr. Winterbottom's suggestion to you to go before a Court of Inquiry.

Again I should like to ask one question about the intimidation which you say is being practised and which keeps the men out. Was intimidation practised when the men of the Bombay Dyeing Co. were out?

Mr. Mody: I have read out to you the various extracts which showed that at the time when the Bombay Dyeing men were on strike, and the Mills were restarted by the management, a lot of intimidation was practised.

Sir Chunilal Mehta: I want to know whether you are satisfied that there was intimidation at that time, and if so how it was dealt with, or was it only lately discovered that the Police are handicapped in dealing with cases of intimidation. I should like a little enlightenment on this point.

Again with regard to the suggestion of the Court of Inquiry put forward, I suggest that that question be carefully gone into, not only by the Association, but by the general public who are very much interested now. You ask us to meet here and we very willingly came as it involved a question of great importance to the city. In the same way perhaps in the north of the city, meetings are being held by the Union, and speeches made justifying their position. If that is so, there would not be any way of really getting at any impartial statement of the facts of the case. You do not want to ask for a Court of Inquiry, nor the other side, but I take it that Government have power to appoint a Court of Inquiry.

Mr. Mody: Yes, under the Trade Dispute Act.

Sir Chunilal Mehta: Can you refuse to appear?

Mr. Mody: No. You may take it from me that if Government appointed such a Court of Inquiry, it was not possible for anybody to refuse to appear, though he might protest against it.

Sir Chunilal Mehta: I only wanted to know that, because after all everybody is disgusted and we want to see this thing put an end to quickly.

PLACE ISSUES BEFORE PUBLIC.

Now gentlemen, the request I would make to you all is that I want these issues should be placed clearly before the public by public bodies like yourselves. I want public bodies, once they are satisfied that our case is right, to come forward and assist us, i.e., our wards not only condemn these activities but also go further and tell Government that here is a situation which is a menace not only to the mill industry of Bombay, but to the whole of the social and industrial life of Bombay, and Government should take strong measures to put it down. If the law of the land is not adequate to deal with the situation, let Government take any special steps that may be necessary to do so. What we ask is that the state of absolute lawlessness and violence should not be allowed to continue, and the public bodies should support us in this demand.

Sir Reginald Spence: I have got a requisition with over 1,800 signatures asking me to convene a public meeting and I will do so some time next week.

Mr. Mody: Gentlemen, I once again thank you for the patient hearing you have given us. The meeting then terminated.

BOMBAY IN THROES OF GREAT CRISIS

STOCK EXCHANGE DEPUTATION URGE PROMPT MEASURES

The following is the text of the speech made by the President of the deputation of the Bombay Share and Stock Exchange that waited on the Hon. the General Member on the 11th instant:—

In the first place we have to draw your attention that at a time of crisis like the present one it is absolutely incumbent upon the Government to be in Bombay. It is a great hardship that His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Members of his Executive Council should be in Poona, entailing great delay and inconvenience in the matter of representations to be made to them from time to time as the situation may require.

We therefore earnestly wish that the Government of Bombay will immediately or at their earliest convenience come down to Bombay and stay here until the normal conditions are restored.

You are probably aware that the Acting President and one of the Directors of our Association had an interview with the Hon. the Finance Member in Poona yesterday, with regard to our request for emergency powers to cope with the situation that has arisen in the Stock Exchange. To be very frank, we must admit that we were disappointed with the result of that interview. In our humble opinion this is not the time for Government to take a non-chalant view of events that are happening in Bombay and unless the consequences of what is now going on are realised and foreseen and measures adopted for their being forestalled and prevented, it is within the bounds of possibility that the situation will get entirely out of hands and any measures then taken will not prevent the mischief that can be prevented by precautionary measures at this stage.

Before the Act of 1925 our Association was free to make such rules as they think fit from time to time. Under the present Act the sanction of Government is necessary. The restriction should be used not to paralyse the Association in times of urgency, but to help the Association and to safeguard public interests.

THIRD PARTY'S INTERVENTION NECESSARY.

So far as the present strike is concerned it appears to us that both the Mill-owners and the Mill-hands are determined to take their stands on what in their respective opinions, is right. In a matter where there are disputes between two parties, it is certainly necessary that where the intervention of a third party is necessary, all matters without any reservation whatsoever should be left to the decision of the Referee. The Government should therefore insist on and induce the parties to agree to an open reference on all points without reservation. If either of the parties or both are unwilling to agree to such a reference, the Government would then be justified and would have the support of all persons and bodies who have the good of the City at heart in whatever action they may take. The Government would be justified in issuing Ordinances or taking such other steps as they may deem fit under the powers that they have in order to compel either or both the parties to resume their normal connection.

WANTED POLICE PRECAUTIONS

It appears that the Mill-hands are determined to get a voice in the policy for employment of labour so far as the Mills are concerned. That is not a matter to be decided in the present juncture, but one to be dealt with when the relative rights and obligations of the employers and the employees come to be adjudicated upon.

One essential thing, however, that strikes us is necessary to be done is that the mode of payment of wages should be altered. Instead of payment every month on the 10th day of the following month, a weekly wage system should be adopted and if full payment of the weekly wages is considered inadvisable, a part payment to be fixed in proportion to the wages, should be provided for. This will minimise the borrowings by the Mill-hands and the consequent difficulties entailed upon them.

Proper police precautions should also be granted to willing workers at the present juncture and at all times hereafter. Police in Mumbai should be provided to mix

NEHRU REPORT AND WORKERS

EFFORTS AT SECURING THEM LIVING WAGE

B. P. C. C. STARTS LABOUR UNIONS

BOMBAY, June 16.

The Labour Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following bulletins: BULLETIN NO. 1.—Chapter 6 and 7 of the Nehru Report has the following provisions about labour under Indian Self-Government:—

(1) The right of free expression of opinion, as well as the right to assemble peaceably and without arms, and to form associations or unions, is hereby guaranteed for purposes not opposed to public order or morality.

(2) Freedom of combination and association for the maintenance and improvement of labour and economic conditions is guaranteed to everyone and of all occupations. All agreements and measures tending to restrict or obstruct such freedom are illegal. No breach of contract of service or of tenement thereof shall be made a criminal offence.

(3) Parliament shall make suitable laws for the maintenance of health and fitness for the work of all citizens, securing of a living wage for every worker, the protection of motherhood, welfare of children, and the economic consequences of old age, infirmity and unemployment. The Nehru Report also grants universal adult suffrage both for men and women. The Indian National Congress has, at its Calcutta session in 1928, ratified the Nehru Report, and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's Labour Sub-Committee has decided to start Labour Unions in the city with a view to secure all the aforesaid benefits for labour. The immediate objective of the Sub-Committee is to bring the present strike in the Textile industry to an honourable settlement as early as possible.

The Sub-Committee will, therefore, daily meet in the F Ward District Congress Committee Office in Poisaradi, Parel. All those who are interested in terminating the strike are requested to communicate to the Secretary of the Sub-Committee at the above address.

TEXTILE UNION FOR BOMBAY CITY

B. P. C. C. OPENS OFFICE IN F. WARD

BULLETIN NO. 2.—The Labour

Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. intends to start a Textile Union in the City of Bombay under the auspices of the Congress to carry out the policy initiated in Bulletin No. 1, as soon as it is found that there is a sufficient response from the mill-workers for that purpose. To this end, and for its general work with regard to the present strike, an office is being opened from Monday (the 17th instant), in the office of the F Ward District Congress Committee, 64, Caravan Building, Poisaradi, Parel. A whole-time clerk will be in attendance at the said office; and people interested in the settlement of the strike or the formation of the Union are requested to call at the office. The Labour Sub-Committee will meet daily at the office and consider the suggestions received and do such other things as are necessary.

with and watch the crowds and prevent Extremists and Red Propaganda. Red leaflets and handbills verging on Communism should be stopped. Newspapers that encourage Communism and excite the Mill-hands should be warned and if the warning is disregarded, dealt with under the Law.

The Mill Industry, as you Sir must be aware, affects nearly 70 per cent. of Bombay directly or indirectly. Values of properties and investments are all affected by the prosperity or otherwise of the Mill Industry.

At the present juncture, the Mills are undergoing a great financial strain and it is the duty of Government to influence the Banks to see that the Mills that are solvent do not suffer by any demands for repayment because of their inability to repay owing to the prevailing circumstances.

Once again we respectfully draw your attention to the fact that Bombay is in the throes of a great crisis and unless Government are present on the spot and handle the situation with foresight, care, tact and firmness, it may be too late to save Bombay and its good name and we appeal to you and to His Excellency the Governor and trust that our appeal will weigh with His Excellency the Governor in Council and the necessary action taken without further delay.



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UNFAVOURABLE RESULTS OF RATIONALISATION

The State and Protection of Workers

MODERN CONCEPTION OF SOCIAL POLICY

(From Our Correspondent).
GENEVA, May 30.
The following are extracts from the opening speech of the President of the International Labour Conference, held to-day.

The fact that International Labour Organisation has now completed the first decade of its existence, and that it is ten years since the memorable First Session of the Conference was held in Washington, naturally leads us to review the past and to look forward into the future.

The conception of social policy is not a new one. As modern industry develops and the population becomes concentrated in great cities and in large-scale undertakings there have grown up out of the general measures which are taken for the relief of poverty and distress the more specialised forms of protection and provision for the workers which come under the heading of social policy. The world war, with the distress which it caused among the various nations, has given a great impulse to social policy.

SOCIAL POLICY.
The marked changes which are noticeable in the objects of social policy are of three kinds. The protective action of the State is no longer directed exclusively or even mainly towards the sick, disabled and aged who are unable to work, but concerns itself increasingly with those who are able to work. As a natural consequence, the principal object is now not so much to provide relief for workers who have lost their earning capacity, as to prevent them from losing their earning capacity. The result of this is the development of protective labour legislation in all countries and the International Labour Conference of 1919 began its activities by dealing with the most important feature of this, the legal regulation of hours of work of adult men workers.

SOCIAL INSURANCE.
In the field of social insurance, which has developed considerably both as regards the classes and the risks covered, it is now thought that in addition to providing insurance benefits, it is equally necessary to try to avoid the necessity for such benefit arising. For this purpose endeavours are made to improve public health to prevent disease, and above all, to promote the protection of motherhood.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE.
The increasing attention which is being given to the wellbeing of the coming generation, and for that of women immediately before and after childbirth, clearly shows that it is now realised that human beings themselves are, the most important element in national economy, that no expenditure gives a greater return than that which is devoted to the improvement and maintenance of the health and strength of the workers, and that the promotion of the welfare of children is the most rational form of social policy, because it gives the best results with the least expenditure. Social medicine has been developed into social hygiene.

BENEFITS FROM STATE.
Not less important than the aspect of social policy which deals with human life as an economic factor, is its extension by a systematic employment policy. The State now endeavours, to an extent which was scarcely thought of before the war, to protect the workers against the gravest peril of modern economic life, that of unemployment, or at least to alleviate the consequences of the loss of earnings which it involves.

I regard this as the most important aspect of modern social policy. Not only does it make the workers realise what benefits they can derive from the State, but it makes them understand and value the State itself. The majority of the citizens are employed in the services of their fellow citizens, and cannot therefore fulfill their proper civic functions unless their conditions of service are so regulated as to allow them to do so. For this purpose it is necessary that in addition to the law of property, which, by giving the owner of property power over things, also gives him power over human beings, there must also be labour law which is consciously aimed at the protection of human beings and thus prevents the life, health and strength of those who work in the service of others from being injured by exploitation.

FORCE OF COLLECTIVE WILL.
The most important development is not so much that this function of labour law has become clearer to us than it was before the war, as that we have made progress in a new way of fulfilling that function. This way can be briefly described as the collective regulation of labour.

That power has been won by other organisations in prolonged and obstinate conflict with the employers, and often also with the authorities of the State. I refer to the trade unions. The fact that the trade unions are now recognised by the constitution and labour law of many countries, and have been made an integral part of the machinery for settling conditions of labour, seems to me a

most important development of social policy. It is an entirely new, original and fruitful legal conception that the collective will of an association should take precedence over the individual will of its members in settling the economic conditions of the individual.

STATE INTERVENTION IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.
The modern State does not merely recognise collective agreements; it helps them to come into existence. By means of its conciliation machinery, it assists in the conclusion of such agreements and in some countries it even fills up the gaps caused by failure to reach an agreement in spite of the assistance of the authorities, by making the arbitral award binding on the parties, and thus imposing on them a collective agreement which it regards as necessary in the general interest and fair from the point of view of the relations of the parties to one another. This idea, which is the subject of much controversy in Germany at the present time, is closely connected with that of the prevention of industrial disputes.

Differences of opinion between employers and workers on the fixing of wages or hours of work ought not to result in the stoppage of important undertakings and in throwing thousands of workers out of employment. The State therefore intervenes in the dispute as arbitrator, and obliges the parties to accept a peaceful settlement. The extent of such compulsion, and the means by which it should be exercised, are still controversial questions, as is also the further question whether the State should to some extent carry out a systematic wage policy by means of arbitration. This is an important problem of social policy, on which a comparison of the experience obtained by different attempts and methods in the various States Members would be of special value.

It is becoming increasingly recognised in scientific circles that labour law is primarily a matter of constitutional law. There are unmistakable signs that an industrial constitution is coming into being. The idea of an industrial constitution has found expression in the various legislative measures on works councils. It is true that such bodies generally have to confine themselves to settling labour conditions in the undertaking, coming to an agreement on works regulations and protecting the individual worker against unjust dismissal.

UNFAVOURABLE RESULTS OF RATIONALISATION.
That problem is becoming specially urgent owing to the fact that the after-effects of the war must be expected for some time to come to depress the situation of the masses. Industry has endeavoured to increase its efficiency by means of rationalisation. The workers have not in all cases received their fair share of the results of such endeavours, either in the form of a general rise of wages or in that of an equivalent fall of prices. On the other hand, rationalisation has had three very unfavourable results for the workers. It has increased unemployment, especially among the older employees. In many cases it has indeed made the position of older manual workers almost desperate.

It has speeded up the pace of the work, and has generally increased the effort required of the worker at the same time as the output of the undertaking. Above all, it has made working processes more mechanical, so that the individual worker feels himself, even more than before, as a mere cog in the machine, which has no will of its own, but is set in motion from without. The worker performs his own small part of the process, which seems meaningless to him, and this prevents him from taking any pleasure in his work. In the first place the worker, as a member of the staff of the undertaking, must have his due share of influence over the undertaking, so that he may to some extent feel that it belongs to him, and that he is partly responsible for it. The attempts which have been made to give the workers a share in profits are not merely important from the economic point of view. In the second place, hours of work must be so regulated as to leave the worker time, strength, and inclination to play his proper part as father of a family as citizen, and as a civilised human being.

AN URGENT SOCIAL PROBLEM.
This is the underlying cause of the movement towards the general adoption of the eight-hour day, the principle of which was recognised ten years ago by the Washington Conference, and which, in spite of economic difficulties, is bound to be the long run to be established. The movement should not be regarded as an attempt to prevent men from working more than eight hours per day—that would be a regrettable misunderstanding. What is desired is to limit the utilisation of the labour of others so that those persons who work in the service of others may also be able to live and work for themselves, their families, and their

nation. Household economy is receiving increasing attention from economists and social students. To remedy the housing shortage, and to create workers' homes, settlements, and garden cities, has become one of the most urgent social problems in most countries since the war. It is absolutely necessary to solve it if we are to achieve the re-grouping of the European peoples as regards their occupation and way of living, which I regard as one of the necessities of the future.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

The bad housing conditions which exist in many large towns are one of the worst legacies of pre-war neglect. Satisfactory housing is the basis of public health and culture. Unless the housing question is settled, it is impossible for social endeavours to produce more than a piecemeal effect.

GOOD WILL BETWEEN NATIONS.

No body is better fitted than the International Labour Organisation to promote good will between nations, which is the foundation of all efforts to promote peace, since in that Organisation representatives of employers and workers collaborate on an equal footing with Government representatives. Let us continue in the future, as in the past, to work together in harmony, so that the Twelfth Session of the International Labour Conference and the second decade of the existence of the International Labour Office may continue to further social progress.

INDIAN SILK MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

FORMED AT CAIRO

An informal meeting was held on Monday the 27th May, 1929, for discussion on formation of an Indian Association in Cairo. The following gentlemen representing respectively the following firms were present. After discussion it was agreed upon to form an Indian Silk Merchants' Association, for the welfare of all Indians in general and specially Indian Silk Merchants in particular:—

Messrs. Pothanull Bros. represented by Mr. U. P. Master.

Messrs. D. Chellaram, represented by Mr. N. C. Shandas.

Messrs. Dayaram Bros. represented by T. M. Kishinchand.

Messrs. Jethanull and Sons represented by Mr. J. Lilaram.

Messrs. Dadas Kalachand represented by K. Isardas.

Messrs. Hotchand and Sons represented by Mr. H. Hassamal.

The rules were drafted and agreed upon. Mr. Shandas proposed Mr. U. P. Master to be President, Mr. Kishinchand as Secretary, and Messrs. Pothanull Bros. as Treasurer. Mr. Lilaram seconded it.

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KATHIAWAD LETTER
BRISK CONGRESS PROGRAMME

PREPARATION FOR YOUTH CONFERENCE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAD, June 12.

The party organised by the Kathiawad Political Conference to sell Khadi and enrol Congress members has done substantial work within a month of its tour. The party was able to visit 14 places, could sell Khadi worth Rs. 4,000 and enrol 320 members. The detailed list is as under:—

Mem- bers amount enrol- led. rupees by sale of Khadi	Total sold.
Wankaner	71 300
Jetpur	23 500
Rajkot	— 321
Junagadh	1 125
Mangrol	92 325
Porbandar	32 525
Ranana	11 125
Bagsara	45 125
Chalala	25 150
Aureli	— 300
Chital	— 75
Mahuva	22 525
Wardham	— 250
Chowwad	— 250

The party intend to renew the tour as soon as good stock of Khadi is available. The experience gained by the party reveal that there is the demand of Khadi in Kathiawad provided the people are approached with the goods. The above sale is exclusive of Bhavnagar which alone sold Khadi worth Rs. 2,000 (two thousand) within two months with the help of the students—males as well as females—of the Dakshinamurti Vaidyarthi Bhavan who, made it a point to hawk Khadi every Monday from door to door.

YOUTH CONFERENCE

Mr. Fulchand Kasturchand Shah one of the General Secretaries of the Kathiawad Political Conference, has undertaken the work of holding the Youth Conference with the help of other workers who believed those progress in Kathiawad is only possible with the cooperation of the Indian States. A preliminary meeting is invited under the signatures of 13 workers from 12 different towns of Kathiawad to consider when and in which State the Youth Conference should be held. Daeharshini Gopal-dashai, Mr. Manilal Kothari, Mr. Ranchhodas Gandhi and other workers are attending this meeting. Unfortunately there are two schools of difference views in Kathiawad which hampers the progress of the province. If all the workers unite and work jointly, Kathiawad can show very good progress both social and political.

LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES.

In some of the principal towns of Kathiawad, for example, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Wadhwan, there are municipalities, the management of which is handed over to the public. There has been of late not sufficient satisfaction from the workers of the municipalities. There was a great stir amongst the honorary office-bearers of the Rajkot Municipality. The Chief Officer of the Bhavnagar Municipality was recently dismissed. The new Chief Officer Mr. M. M. Desai has been appointed in Bhavnagar, with a monthly salary of Rs. 250.

EARLY RAINS

Rain seems to have made in appearance in some places in Kathiawad. It is raining at the moment this is penned. The scorching heat has disappeared. Clouds in the sky, humidity in the air, and the strong cold winds are indications of an early monsoon. Kathiawad generally gets regular monsoon a week after it sets in Bombay. The time is now due.

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UNTOUCHABLES' BOLD FRONT

THREAT OF CONVERSION PRODUCES EFFECT

RIGHT OF COMMON USE OF WELLS CONCEDED

(From our Correspondent.)

The so-called untouchables have been living under peculiar circumstances in our country. They are not allowed to fetch water from the same well, they are not allowed to enter temples. Although efforts are being made to alleviate their suffering much progress has not been made owing to the opposition of the orthodox Brahmins. Disgusted with their lives a thousand Mahars of Jalgaon Jamod in the Berar province created quite a sensation by giving a sort of ultimatum to the higher castes that unless they were given equal treatment in social matters such as drawing of water from the same well as the higher classes and being allowed to worship in the temples, they would either embrace Islam or Christianity. Taking advantage of this ultimatum some of the Moulanas and Christian Missionaries hurried to the spot to convert the so-called untouchables. The Hindu reformers of the province were alarmed at the extreme step proposed to be taken and hurried to the spot. Meanwhile about a dozen Mahars carried out their threat and embraced Islam. It is very pleasing to note that the Hindus of the place have now opened two public wells to the untouchables. All the Hindus drank water from these wells and later on invited the Mahars for Pan-supari at the private residences of three leaders of the different communities. The untouchables have on the other hand, given an undertaking that inasmuch as the Hindus are prepared to grant them the right of fetching water from public wells and attending Pan Supari and public religious functions, they had given up the idea of conversion to Islam. Will the Hindus in other parts of the country emulate the noble example of the Jalgaon Hindus and remove a just grievance?

TRADE DEPRESSION.

The year 1928 saw another period of depression in the coal and manganese markets which resulted in the closing down of two coal mines in the Chhindwara district and as many as ninety manganese mines throughout the province, in consequence of which the demand for labour was below normal and the supply plentiful in almost all districts. In spite of unfavourable trade conditions the total income from mines rose slightly from Rs. 3,94,266 in 1927 to Rs. 4,08,643 in the year under review. The whole of this increase of 2 per cent was contributed by coal mines in the Chanda and Chhindwara districts.

The report on the working of the Indian Mines Act, IV of 1929, in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending the 31st December, 1928 states that the steps taken in previous years to combat illicit distillation of liquor in the mining areas of the Chhindwara and Nagpur districts appear to have proved effective as no fresh cases were detected in the year under review. However this has given rise to an increased consumption of illicit liquor in those parts of the Chhindwara district. In Nagpur however, there has been appreciable decrease in consumption.

The hours of employment in surface working varied from 8 to 10 per day while those for underground work averaged 9 per day. Women form an appreciable percentage of the total labour force in coal mines. Since the close of the year the Government of India have issued regulations which will in due course entirely prohibit the employment of women in mines. The regulations will come into force on the 1st July, 1929.

The total number of accidents rose from 71 to 95 in the year to those 10 were fatal and 77 serious involving injuries to 61 persons. Two managers of the Mines were convicted for employing children. The relations between employers and employees continued to be cordial and the year was marked by a complete absence of strikes and labour disputes.

RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

At a meeting of the Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee, Nagpur held on last Thursday a resolution was passed warning the Agent G. I. P. Railway that unless before the 15th June, 1929 the demands of the Railway workers at Nagpur was satisfactorily considered, there was a possibility of a direct action by the Union and in that case the Committee would be obliged to give full support to such course of action.

It was also resolved to send a cable-gram to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald embodying greetings of the Committee and requesting the Premier to help the Indian workers in their fight against capitalism. Imperialism, demanding withdrawal mercantile case and anti-trade union legislation.

It was also decided to collect funds for the defence of the labour leaders now being tried at Meerut.

It is proposed to start a library at the Mental Hospital Nagpur to alleviate the monotony of the educated patients. A vernacular paper of Akola reports that Dr. Moonje has been appointed on examiner of the Indian Students undergoing military training in the Sandhurst College London and in the College of Military training at Dehradun and that Dr. Moonje has wired to the Viceroy about his acceptance of the appointment.

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INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 6.)

per mensem as pay, when he takes the certificate in Coal Mining. These are the bare facts. Let the authorities concerned deny them. This is not all. Students have been getting so many hopes from the Principal that many who could have joined other technical institutions stayed here in the face of the fact that the mining industry in India is mostly in the hands of the foreigners. The students were actuated by patriotic motives and in spite of the British control they have been willing to spend about Rs. 5,000 or so for three or four years to prove to His Excellency the Viceroy that there is no reluctance on the part of Indian boys to embark on technical studies. Mining is a wasting asset and the sooner we handle it and conserve and economically work our mineral resources the better.

The following extracts published by the Principal in the School Magazine show how honestly the students of Indian School of Mines have worked during the summer vacations. The first one, it is understood, is the report on the work of Mr. N. L. Pasi on whom, it is alleged, a police assault was made:—

Vol. I, No. 1, January, 1929.

NOTE BY PRINCIPAL.

It is a source of gratification to me that our students are doing so well during their practical work in vacations. As an example of good behaviour and attention to duty I give the following extracts:—

1. Report on the work of a first year student:—"I was surprised at the manner in which he tackled his practical work and at the way he worked along with the coolies until he mastered the various jobs on a cable tool rig. Being one who has often been disappointed with the educated Indian when he has a dirty job to do, it has been a pleasure to instruct this student and you may rest assured that all he has done can only bring credit on the good name of his School."

2. Report on the work of a second year student:—"I consider him a very excellent type whom we shall be pleased at some future date to consider for a permanent appointment on our staff. His behaviour during his stay here was exemplary and his cheerfulness and intelligence under all conditions are a credit to your School. You will doubtless wish to send further students to us in due course and we shall of course be pleased to take them, whenever possible."

3. Report on the work of a first year student:—"He is eager to

learn and I am glad to note that instead of 8 hours' duty he has been working for 12 hours."

This is our worth. Here we are before the public. Let the public judge and let the Press, and the leaders of India decide well.

INDIAN COAL TRADE AND COASTAL RESERVATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

Committee—Evidence Vol. II, p. 109). But this statement needs considerable qualification. Owing to the peculiar conditions of the Indian coal trade, the world demand for Indian coal is not very considerable and is in any case not of such a volume as to affect the normal freights from Calcutta. A very considerable proportion of the export trade of coal is really coastal traffic.

Exports of Coal from Bengal to Indian and Foreign Ports.

	Indian.	Foreign.	Total.
1923	8,30,635	1,36,335	9,66,970
1924	10,79,000	2,06,225	12,85,225
1925	10,99,352	2,46,253	13,45,605
1926	14,21,600	6,37,587	20,59,187
1927	16,66,433	6,10,481	22,76,914
1928	3,49,949	1,78,663	5,28,612

(Jan. to Apr.)

The first time, in fact, when Indian coal went to the west of Aden was during the coal strike in 1926 when 107,956 tons of Indian coal were exported to Egypt and even 46,693 tons to England. Since then there is some export to Straits Settlements, Mauritius and Hongkong, but a world demand for Indian coal, in the strict sense of the term, does not exist. The manner in which the world demand influences the coastal freights on coal is through the supply of tonnage for carrying coal. Thus, to take again the instance of the coal strike in England, coal freights for Bombay went up to nearly Rs. 12 or Rs. 13 per ton owing to the lack of tonnage at the time.

RETURN CARGO.

Now apart from these forces of supply and demand in the freight market, there is another factor which goes to determine the fixing of freight rates on coal. The nature, volume and earnings of return cargo which may be offering at the port to which the coal has to be carried influences the freights on coal. A steamer which is required, say, in Burma for carrying rice from there

will, instead of going on a ballast voyage at heavy cost from Calcutta to Burma, prefer to accept such a cargo as coal at often less than an economic rate of freight. Similarly tonnage that desired to go to Bombay for loading some kind of remunerative cargo would carry coal at lower rates to Bombay. Of course, the operation of this factor depends upon the time at which the steamer is required at the other end and the despatch in loading coal. Moreover, it is rather difficult to estimate the exact part played by this factor. For, it is also likely that the demand for tonnage in the busy season at the other ports may tend to restrict the tramp tonnage available for coal at Calcutta and thus to counteract the tendency towards lower freights. But such a restriction of tramp tonnage is not a decisive factor so far as Calcutta is concerned since even according to the Indian Coal Committee's Report: "Calcutta does not attract tramp steamers... for Calcutta is served almost entirely by liners which work in a conference and allow special terms to shippers who ship cargoes in conference steamers only and not in tramps." (Vide Report of the Indian Coal Committee, p. 103.)

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(To Be Continued.)

FOSTERING INDIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH

PLEA FOR NATIONAL CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE

MR. WARTY'S SUGGESTIONS

At the annual general meeting of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute, late held at the Servants of India Society, Mr. S. G. Warty in his opening address discussed some urgent problems of the Co-operative Movement and suggested the establishment of a National Chamber of Agriculture in India with branches throughout the country. Mr. Warty in the course of his speech said:—

"Let me in the first place specify and emphasize what our Institute essentially stands for. The report for the past year would bring to your notice that the Institute proposes to undertake simultaneously a number of varied activities. We are trying to have a co-operative stores for Girgaum, a co-operative buying club for Gujarathi Ladies is being formed. Co-operative propaganda among women has been seriously commenced. The starting of sewing and knitting classes is under consideration. The programme for the holding of training classes for co-operative workers is ready and is only awaiting your sanction. Some lectures for students in schools and colleges are being contemplated. There will be some other schemes also which we may undertake during the current year. What is the main principle underlying all these varied activities? The principle is to bring under our fold and influence so far as is possible and desirable, the social, economic, industrial and even intellectual activities and give them a co-operative shape, so that within a measurable time a genuine co-operative spirit may pervade every class of people and every strata of society."

WANTED A COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

I next come to the consideration of the needs of the co-operative movement in this Presidency. To ensure the progress of this movement on sound lines in future, I deem it absolutely necessary that the diseases which have overtaken this movement should be properly diagnosed, and I need not discuss here in detail the reasons which necessitate such an enquiry by an expert and impartial Committee, as I had discussed them at length while moving the main resolution at the Dadar Co-operative Conference and also in my recent contributions to the press. Even His Excellency the Governor in his inaugural speech at the last Provincial Co-operative Conference seemed to be apprehensive of the future of the movement and referred prominently to its most disquieting feature. I feel no doubt that the tears were genuine. I hope the words will now be turned into deeds by the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry without any further delay.

THE REGISTRAR.

Meanwhile, it appears to me, some urgent reforms are called for on the administrative side. Government must now realise that the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies is not a mere administrative officer carrying out departmental routine, but must be a man of unbounded zeal and never-failing energy, a missionary whose faith never gets dimmed, a reformer who ever brings to his task the vigorous influence of new ideas, a man with a mind, a personality and driving force. Let Government also discard the very baneful practice of appointing some superfluous civilian to the post who casts longing eyes elsewhere and finds no genuine interest in his work. I feel that in a peoples' movement like this, the Registrar may directly be recruited preferably from among the most prominent leaders of the non-official movement with great advantage to the movement itself. None can deny that we have such capable men in our midst. Will not a man like Prof. H. L. Kaji fill the Registrar's post with distinction?

Then again, the Registrar to-day seems to be overwhelmed with routine work that he has no time left to think out new proposals, no leisure for any creative effort, so much so that to an outside observer he and his staff appear to be men of exhausted brains and depleted energies. He must therefore be assisted by a joint or Deputy Registrar. I am aware that Government have already sanctioned the appointment, but let me warn that the real purpose will not be served if only a subordinate official is raised to a higher rank. For this appointment also we want a man of fresh and broad outlook, of large and liberal ideas, whose aim would be not merely to administer but to lead.

Another equally pressing need to my mind is the appointment of Lady Organisers by Government for the spread of co-operation among women. Our Institute has already made a beginning on however small a scale to carry co-operative propaganda among women, by appointing two special Ladies Committees for the purpose but no efficient work is possible unless there is paid staff of whole-time workers. The Punjab

COMMENTS IN GOOD FAITH FOR PUBLIC GOOD

EDITOR PLEADS NOT GUILTY AND PRAYS FOR DISCHARGE

In connection with the case in which Mr. Dolatram Umedram Shah, ex-President of the Ahmedabad Municipality has charged Mr. Indravadan Balvantray Thakore, editor of the "Praja Bandhu" under section 499 I, P. C. in the court of the City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, Mr. Thakore has submitted the following statement, pleading not guilty to the charge and praying for discharge:—

1. Indravadan Balvantray Thakore accused in this case beg to submit my written statement as under:—

(1) That I have not committed any offence, and I am quite innocent of the charge levelled against me.

(2) That in view of exceptions 1, 3 and 9 to section 499 of the Indian Penal Code I am entitled to a discharge.

(3) That the imputations made in Ex. 2 were made bona fide in public interest and published by me believing them to be true. The article contains fair and legitimate criticism of the actions of a public man and were published in good faith for public good after exercising due care and caution as may be expected from the editor of a newspaper while publishing correspondence received from others. I received the correspondence Ex. 2 on Friday the 29th June 1928 ten days before it was published. During the interval I made reasonable inquiries through several persons about the allegations made therein and after satisfying myself generally about their correctness, I published the article in the issue of "Praja Bandhu" of 8th July, 1928.

(4) That there is no evidence to show that I am the author of Ex. 2 nor has the complainant alleged it. I am the editor of the Praja Bandhu and I regret that strict compliance with journalistic etiquette prevents me from giving out the name of the writer.

(5) The cross-examination of the complainant and the evidence recorded in the case show that the complainant has not been able to prove his case. On the contrary it has been elicited in cross examination that on several occasions the complainant did take undesirable advantage of his position in the Municipality.

(6) There is no independent witness in this case.

(7) The complainant has instituted this complaint with a view to stifle legitimate criticism of the action of a public man such as a municipal councillor or president.

Takin the above into consideration, your Honour will be pleased to discharge me.

and the U. P. Governments are ahead of the Bombay Government in this respect for they have both appointed Lady Organisers who have done some fruitful work among women. It is needless to stress the importance of the spread of co-operative spirit among women. They can no more be ignored with impunity by a movement which aims at improving the general well-being of the whole community. I hope the Government of Bombay would lose no time in acting on my suggestion.

WANTED A CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE.

Let me close my speech now by making a novel but exceedingly important suggestion. I find that there are in India numerous chambers and organisations to express from time to time their considered opinions on industrial and commercial matters in a responsible manner, and there are even Central Associated Chambers both Indian and European to ventilate the grievances of industry and commerce. These are very powerful bodies, very clamorous and insistent, exerting great influence on the Government policy. There is no effective organisation as yet for a similar expression of responsible opinion of the agricultural classes, and as long as such a state of things lasts, the uncertainty that now governs the country presumes to possess a special knowledge of the mind of these classes. The time has therefore come for the establishment of a National Chamber of agriculture with branches all over India in a responsible and expressive manner in a responsible manner the opinion of agricultural interests on the various measures and proposals of Government economic, financial, and even political. The Chamber must be an absolutely non-official body, possessing an efficient office organisation and a whole-time secretary. Like the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The activities of such a Chamber cannot but be beneficial to the economic growth of India with due regard to the interests of agricultural classes who form nearly four-fifths of the total population. Not until such a Chamber is established will Co-operation be able to command its rightful place in the counsels of Government."

After the close of the President's Speech, the annual report for the past year was read and adopted. With the appointment of a new managing committee and office bearers, and the presentation of a gold medal to Mr. Alve for his good co-operative work, the meeting terminated.

CHINA TO THE FRONT AGAIN

How She Advances The Cause of World Peace

Nanking and Wuhan get up a civil war. The battle lines are laid out with all the skill that modern science as actualized by celestial generals can contribute, writes Mr. Doremus Scudder in "Unity."

The Wuhan defense-preparedness discloses no precautions neglected. President Chiang Kai-shek leading the Nanking forces orders an advance. Waiting, as one of our ancestors at Bunker Hill is rumoured to have directed, "until the whites of the enemies' eyes can be seen," Wuhan officers at length commanded "Fire." But instead of bullets the common soldiers with the cry "Why kill our brothers," rush impetuously into the foe's arms; not firearms, but those guided by human hearts and brains and presto Nankingese and Wuhanese give the world an exhibition of the meaning of peace-fighting—while China improves upon Japan's brand of human bullets. A twentieth century way of winning a civil war, both sides victorious! Wilson's famous "Too proud to fight" bettered a thousand fold by the Chinese common soldiers' slogan "Too brotherly to kill!" Common soldiers forsooth! the most uncommon fighting-man humanity has yet developed. The world surely is being treated to fresh wonders in the Chinese psychology that promise to contribute more to the coming international family life than the bull-dozing white man has ever dreamed.

Where is your pessimist or your behaviorist these days, or the poor babbling who thinks that human nature, being the only category he would except from Dr. Millekan's continuing creation, is a fixed quantity with no enlarging possibilities and no infinities of growth. China is teaching the world how a nation can get what it needs. The negotiations carried on by Foreign Minister C. T. Wang and Japan's diplomats, Yada and Yoshizawa, have shown the almost uncanny power of patience in friendly conferences. China was bound to have justice from the nations that long had profited at her expense by unequal treaties and she essayed to get it not by ventures of "force," but by appeal to mind and conscience. Desideratum number one was the tariff. To have foreign powers determine what taxes on her imports she could levy was so preposterous an injustice that China had but to state the case in order to win it at the bar of the overwhelming public opinion of mankind. The Washington Conference acknowledged the righteousness of the claim and promised relief, but international pledges are still slippery agreements and excuses were easily found until China, driven to the wall, declared that a tariff schedule built by herself alone would go into effect at a certain near date. America and Great Britain joined in acquiescence. Germany and Russia, who had already agreed, and other

Governments followed. Japan was the only remaining obstacle. By postponing the date of the inauguration of the new tariff once and again and meantime hammering upon the theme of justice, she finally won her Eastern neighbour's consent and the long-drawn-out drama of patience reached its victorious climax. With the Tsinan affair the same story of endless patience, will-breaking patience was enacted and, after the usual face-saving concessions to Oriental etiquette had been duly surmounted, consent to the ardently coveted withdrawal of Japanese soldiers from Shanbung was won. Just what terms the Nationalist Government will demand in settlement of foreign loans is not yet revealed. To repay Japan for her support of civil conflict in China by loaning to the war-lords funds to enable them to maintain their strange hold upon the Republic, would unquestionably be the gall of bitterness to patriotic Chinese, but that people has from time immemorial practiced the wise economy of paying for peace instead of war. She will probably do this with the unsavory Nishihara loans. And we have the right to expect that in the settlement of these perplexing demands of Japan, China will once more gain the universal approval of world opinion as well as the love of all advocates of peace.

There can be no question that the demonstration of the power of peace which the Chinese Republic has now for years been giving side by side with the exhibition of the futility of physical force staged by her war-lords is making the deepest impression upon thoughtful men and women every where.

Contrast this with the strange obsession being sedulously cultivated by a section of our army and navy officers, by organizations among us which preach preparedness and by the large number of colleges and high schools that through military training are trying to build up in America a war psychology. A few days ago the Los Angeles "Times" ran a full page advertisement of a book entitled "The Red Napoleon," whose one object would appear from this announcement to be to stimulate a rapid and insane fear of a Red Asiatic Terror menacing the white races. It is heralded as the author's "conception of the next world war" and the advertisement adds "Every detail of the far-flung military operations involved has been carefully worked out by army and navy experts to insure fidelity to facts." What does such a collaboration suggest as to a growing movement to militarize our nation? Is the cause of peace to find its chief dependence in the Far East, including therein India with her gospel of non-violence and Russia whose Government since 1917, has struck more sturdy blows for a warless world than any other great Power?

DIPLOMA & CERTIFICATE EXAM.

Results of the Diploma and Certificate Examination held in April 1929, along their Commercial Examination Board of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay:

DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS.

Serial Number and name of candidates who have passed. No. 1. Mr. Shantilal Premji Dalal, 2. Mr. Anantlal Gangadas Padia, 3. Mr. Mahmud Kaderali Kantavala, 10. Miss Bahau Bomanji Hirji Khoshid, 11. Mr. Maneck Shapurji Kotwal, 14. Mr. Cooverji Framji Massaniwalla, 19. Mr. Mohanlal Narottam Sampat, 23. Mr. Kaikashchur-Norwoge Vicejee, 25. Miss Serene P. Warden, 27. Mr. Babubhai Maganlal Zaveri, 29. Mr. Behar Krishnadasnagar Narayan Bhagvan, 28. Mr. Chandulal Prabhasanker Doshi, 29. Mr. Shanker Narayan Lal, 33. Mr. A. Kader Ali, 34. Mr. P. C. John, 42. Mr. Virendralal Motibhai Munim, 45. Mr. Coimbatore Doraswamy Iyer Subramaniam, 51. Mr. Kamalakant, Atmaram Padma, 53. Mr. Hagindas Maneklal Madhiwalla, 55. Mr. Tonsa Pijina, 56. Mr. A. Marana Reddy, 61. Mr. Kantilal Chinnalal Munshaw, 64. Mr. Shankerbhai Bakorbhai Patel, 88. Mr. Himantlal Ratilal Trivedi, 102. Mr. Suhrid Rungia Guha, 108. Mr. Ganesh Dattatraya Phatak.

CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS.

The following candidates have passed in the certificate examinations shown against their names:— No. 14. C. F. Massalawalla (Scientific Advertising), 19. Mr. M. N. Sampat (Business Correspondence with distinction), 60. Mr. S. M. Darivilla

(Book-keeping and Accountancy), 67. Mr. K. D. Rajdhyaakha (Book-keeping and Accountancy), 69. Mr. Ratilal S. Shah (Business Correspondence), 74. Mr. B. R. Vaidy (Book-keeping and Accountancy), 76. Mr. G. V. Veerabhadran (Book-keeping and Accountancy, Mercantile Law and Company Law), 85. Mr. J. M. Fernandes (Economics), 89. Mr. B. G. Deshmukh (Typewriting), 100. Mr. R. N. Shah (Book-keeping and Accountancy), 101. Mr. H. S. Patel (Short-hand).

The following candidates have secured exemptions in the subjects shown against their names:— 1. Mr. Y. B. Bhatvadekar (Business Correspondence), 3. Mr. P. R. R. Dudhat (Practical Commerce and Finance and Scientific Advertising), 6. Mr. S. M. Kadri (Commercial Geography), 8. Mr. M. R. Kapadia (Business Correspondence), 12. Mr. D. B. Kulkarni (Economics), 20. Mr. D. H. Shah (Business Correspondence), 22. Mr. C. Swamykum (Business Correspondence), 31. Mr. R. S. Savur (Commercial Arithmetic), 32. Mr. O. S. Shah (Economics), 34. Mr. D. J. Barua (Secretarial Work), 35. Mr. L. R. Damania (Practical Commerce and Finance), 36. Mr. A. G. Gopal (Secretarial Work and Practical Commerce and Finance), 37. Mr. P. P. Ginnwalla (Secretarial Work and Company Law), 38. Mr. M. P. Khara (Practical Commerce and Finance and Mercantile Law), 46. Mr. S. C. Brahme (Commercial Arithmetic), 90. Mr. B. G. Modi (Practical Commerce and Finance), 95. Mr. K. B. Shah (Practical Commerce and Finance), 97. Mr. R. S. Shah (Secretarial Work and Practical Commerce and Finance), 98. Mr. S. S. Shah (Secretarial Work and Practical Commerce and Finance), 99. Mr. S. S. Shah (Secretarial Work and Practical Commerce and Finance), 100. Mr. S. S. Shah (Secretarial Work and Practical Commerce and Finance), 101. Mr. S. S. Shah (Secretarial Work and Practical Commerce and Finance), 102. Mr. S. S. Shah (Secretarial Work and Practical Commerce and Finance), 103. Mr. S. S. Shah (Secretarial Work and Practical Commerce and Finance), 104. Mr. S. S. Shah (Secretarial Work and Practical Commerce and Finance), 105. Mr. S. S. Shah (Secretarial Work and Practical Commerce and Finance), 106. Mr. S. S. Shah (Secretarial Work and Practical Commerce and Finance), 107. Mr. S. S. Shah (Secretarial Work and Practical Commerce and Finance), 108. Mr. S. S. Shah (Secretarial Work and Practical Commerce and Finance), 109. Mr. S. S. Shah (Secretarial Work and Practical Commerce and Finance), 110. Mr. S. S. 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NO. 2, 1922

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BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 17 1922

BACHA'S BID TO BUY UP NADIR KHAN!

BOMBAY DECLARES WAR ON LIQUOR

Ex-Finance Member's Revelations

SIR CHUNILAL EXPOSES GOVT. OF INDIA'S INTIMIDATION TACTICS

Truth About "Times" Articles

EXCISE ADVISORY COMMITTEE IS A FARCE

Temperance Conference Resolutions

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, the ex-Finance Member of the Government of Bombay who launched the rationing policy as a step leading towards complete prohibition in the Presidency, supported a resolution strongly criticising the Government's action in going back upon that policy without giving it a fair trial, at the Eighth Bombay Temperance Conference which met again at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bazaar, on Sunday morning. Sir Purnott-tamdas Thakurdas presided.

PROHIBITION THROUGH SCHOOLS.
The Chairman at the outset called upon Atiya Begum to address the Conference. She repeated that the time had come when conferences and platform speeches were not going to help their conditions. What was wanted was noiseless, sound and practical work. It could be done effectively if they set their minds to do it. Outwardly recommendations made by prominent citizens to authoritative bodies had their own value, but if practical results were to be achieved they had to help themselves and then God will help them. Proceeding the speaker went on to describe the evils of drinking and said that the problem must be tackled from its foundation. In this connection she suggested that the Conference should recommend to Government to take the co-operation of principals and teachers of educational institutions in furthering the cause of prohibition. In conclusion she declared that the drink problem could be effectively ameliorated in primary education was put on a sound basis and the co-operation of teachers was sought for.

WANTED INITIATIVE FROM CENTRE.
The first resolution was proposed by Mr. S. G. Warty and read: "Having regard to the various difficulties in introducing effective prohibition in India through the Provincial Governments—this Conference is of the considered opinion that the only real and effective solution lies in the adoption and steady pursuance of a policy of prohibition by the Government of India in co-operation with Provincial Governments and Indian States."

In support of the resolution Mr. Warty said that experience had proved that the drink evil can only be effectively solved if the Government of India took the initiative and carried out a prohibition policy in co-operation with provincial Governments and Indian States. He emphasised that foreign liquor must also be controlled.

Mr. K. J. Dubashi seconding the resolution said that if the Bombay Government found that their policy of rationing country liquor resulted in more demand for foreign liquor they ought to have suggested to the Central Government rationing of foreign liquor also in all provinces and not go back on their own resolution as they had done. The speaker urged upon the City Municipality to carry on vigorous prohibition propaganda.

REMOVE THE TEMPTATION.
Mr. A. V. Thakkar then proposed: "This Conference deploring that the Government of Bombay have, notwithstanding their repeated declarations, gone back on the measures of rationing and reduction of the strength of liquor which were calculated to further the prohibition policy which the Government accepted as the goal. This Conference is also of opinion that the discredited fixed fee system with its notorious possibilities of corruption and creation of vested interests should not replace the Auction System in Bombay City or elsewhere."

Mr. Thakkar stated that the Excise Minister had given as one of the reasons for discontinuing the rationing system, that there was an increase of the vice in West Khandesh, but the speaker from his own experience in the Dangs and Panchmahals would assert that the removal of the temptation from their midst would result in the conversion of the so-called drinking population into non-drinking people.

Mr. Rajadnya supporting the resolution stressed that the Bombay Government was not justified in going back upon its policy.

BACK TO KHADDAR

Only Remedy to India's Poverty

MAHATMA GANDHI IN NAINITAL

NAINITAL, June 15.
Mr. Gandhi arrived here yesterday and he was accorded a grand reception. He was taken in a huge procession from one end of the city to his temporary residence in the other end where he was presented with two addresses of welcome, one on behalf of Nainital citizens and the other from the Nainital District Board.

Kumar Anand Singh read the citizens' address which referred, among other things, to the cordial communal relations existing in the city.

DISTRICT BOARD ADDRESS.
Pandit Govind Ballav Pant, Chairman of the District Board, read the District Board's address. The address mentioned that it was the first occasion when Nainital District Board presented any person with an address of welcome. The address added that previous to coming under British rule, handspinning and weaving was widespread in Nainital District, but now the industry had almost died out and was being in vogue only in Kashipur Tahsil. The address further stated that the menial staff of the District Board were supplied with only Khadi clothing.

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

In the course of his joint reply Mr. Gandhi regretted the loss of his voice. He thanked the citizens and the District Board for presenting him with addresses of welcome and a purse containing Rs. 3,000. He was glad that the addresses were short but he was sorry that the purse was proportionately lean, considering that Nainital was the haunt of fashionable and big persons.

NOT SURPRISED.

He was not surprised to hear that spinning and weaving industry had almost died in the district. "In object spirit of imitation of his European masters the citizen has taken to wearing foreign cloth or mill product. The villager has taken the cue from his city brother with the result that wearing of hand-spun cloth has gone out of fashion," Mr. Gandhi added it was his belief that there was no better remedy to Indian villagers' poverty than taking back to Khaddar.

CASKETS AUCTIONED.
Mr. Gandhi finally reaffirmed his faith in communal unity and removal of untouchability. Before the gathering dispersed a collection was made on the spot. Mr. Gandhi auctioned the two caskets in which the two addresses were presented and one of them was bought by the Raja of Mankapur for Rs. 100.—A.P.

Hunt Cup Probable

LONDON, June 15.

Following are Hunt Cup probabilities with their jockeys:—Delius (Perryman), Knight of Graft (Beary), Syntony (H. Wragg), Elton (Robertson), Songe (Graves), Welcome Gift (Dick), Guards Parade (Dines), Poudicherry (John Richardson), Rod (Lane), John Silver (Cordell), Beach Comber (A. Wragg), Yeomans Town (Steve Donoghue), Golden Chalice (F. Fox), Hartford (Siret), Eclat (Barber), Romany Queen (Weston), San Marino (Hobbs), Residue (Bartlam), Improviser (Lowery), Norwest (A. Burns), Six Wheeler (Richardson), Corruoy (Maggie) Kean (Stephenson). No jockeys have been selected for following horses:—Dark Lantern II, Fenimore Cooper, Fingle Bridge, Luckytor, Exeter Lone Knight, Indus, Darius, Austin and Innis Fallen.—
Reuter's Special.

BHAGAT SINGH IN LAHORE

Accused in Saunders Murder Case

LAHORE, June 16.
Bhagat Singh has been brought to Lahore as also Thakur Bajinath Singh, Phonindranath Ghosh and Jasindranath Das who were arrested in Calcutta.

The case of Gayaprasad Shiv Narma and Jaideva arrested recently at Saharanpur in connection with the discovery of alleged bomb factory there has been transferred by the U. P. Government to Lahore. Identification parades are still being held for identification of the newly-arrested persons. Some of the accused were taken to various places for the purpose of identification by other accused.

It is understood that the C.I.D. are still searching for two persons who are believed by them, according to the statements of approvers, to have committed Saunders' murder along with Bhagat Singh.—A.P.

A WAZIRISTAN OUTRAGE

ROYAL ARTILLERY OFFICER AND SURGEON SHOT DEAD

SIMLA, June 15.
News has been received here from Waziristan that Lt. M. Stephen of 17th (Nowshera) Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, now at Manzai and First Class Assistant Surgeon J. R. H. Cabral, were shot dead on the 14th instant near Bibzai on the Waziristan circular road while motoring to Razmak. The culprit is believed to be a local tribesman who had a grievance over promotion in the Khassadar force.—A.P.

PRESSMEN BESIEGE GEN. DAWES

He talks a lot, but says nothing!

LONDON, June 15.
General Dawes was besieged by pressmen on his arrival at Southampton and London last evening. He talked freely of his delight at coming again among his "dear English friends" but was quite silent as regards his meeting with Mr. MacDonald.

General Dawes presented his credentials to the King at Windsor Castle to-day.

Mr. Arthur Henderson is accompanying him.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

DAWES-MAC MEETING ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE

RUGBY, June 15.

Accompanied by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, the new United States Ambassador, General Dawes, left London by train this morning for Windsor where the Royal coach was in waiting to drive him to the Castle. He was received in audience by the King and three quarters of an hour later he returned to London.

Arrangements are complete for General Dawes' meeting with the Prime Minister to-morrow. It is understood that the meeting will take place at the house of Sir Alexander Grant, the life-long friend of Mr. MacDonald, who lives near Forbes, Scotland. It is expected that the Prime Minister and the Ambassador will be together for about three hours.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.
Mr. Henderson in a recent in-

ROYAL AIR FORCE

Saves Kabul and England

SIR FRANCIS HUMPHREY'S TRIBUTE

LONDON, June 16.

Sir Francis Humphreys while distributing prizes in Shrewsbury School thrilled his school-boy hearers with the account of the evacuation of Kabul and paid a tribute to the work of the Air Force which he said was the "epic of the air unparalleled in history."

Sir Francis declared that he had not the slightest doubt that the Air Force by their gallantry not only saved the city and Foreign Legations from a terrible fate but probably saved England from another war.—Reuter.

AIR FORCE OFFICERS IN CRANWELL

LONDON, June 15.

The Air Force officers Jones, Williams and Jenkins arrived at Cranwell aerodrome bronzed and fit and received the personal congratulations of Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard.—Reuter.

Calcutta, June 15.—Panchanan Banerjee and Gopinath Banerjee, bill collecting sircars, Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., were charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with, it is alleged, cheating the company in respect of Rs. 87,000, which is alleged to have been realised from creditors.—Free Press.

BUT LATTER SPURNS OFFER

Down With Robber King, Says Afghan 'Jirga'

'JEHAD' ON KABUL DECIDED UPON

LONDON, June 16.

Moscow.—A message from Termez says that the jirga convened by General Nadir Khan resolved not to recognise Habibullah but to organise the march on Kabul. The jirga was attended by the representatives of Habibullah who demanded submission of Nadir Khan in return for which Habibullah offered him the Premiership. Nadir Khan declined the offer and demanded Habibullah's abdication and convening of an all-Afghan jirga at Kabul to elect a new Amir.—Reuter.

ENGLISH TEST MATCH SURPRISE

Master Batsmen Dismissed Cheap

LONDON, June 15.

Unsettled weather prevailed at Edgbaston, Birmingham, this morning when First Test Match between England and South Africa began on good wickets and before four thousand spectators. England won toss and elected to bat. The Home side met with disaster losing five wickets for 114 when lunch interval was taken. Sutcliffe, Hammond, Duleepsinhji and Leyland being cheaply dismissed for twenty-six, eighteen, twelve and three respectively.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, June 15.

The first Test Match between

KABALI IN ROME

Ahmedabad to Accord Welcome

LONDON, June 15.

Rome.—Mr. Kabali landed at Airport of Littorio, Rome, at 10/10 this morning.

Rome.—Airman Kabali has landed near Grosseto yesterday afternoon.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD TO WELCOME KABALI

AHMEDABAD, June 16.

Airman P. M. Kabali is expected to land here a short time on his way from Karachi to Bombay, when he will be given public reception by the Committee of the Gujarat Athletic Conference. A proposal has also been submitted to the Municipality to give him a civic address.—A.P.

Calcutta, June 15.—Sardar Muldas Singh, Kamagatamaru prisoner, was brought to Calcutta from Mandalay and taken to Jullunder. It is stated he would be released shortly.—Free Press.

FINAL RESULT OF SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTION

Hertzog's Majority over all Parties Pact

LONDON, June 16.

Cape Town.—Final result of election is that Hertzog has majority of

eight over All-Parties' Pact and of 26 over the South African party.—Reuter.

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